

## **Historic, Archive Document**

**Do not assume content reflects current  
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices**





# 1910 CATALOGUE

Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C.

6261  
**L. J. FARMER**

*Pulaski, N. Y.*



**EARLY OZARK STRAWBERRY**



# This Page Is Worth Reading

## IT CONTAINS "HOT STUFF"

We present below a sample of many thousands of testimonials we have received for our plants and goods, during the years that we have been doing business. We never print anything but unsolicited testimonials and are sorry we have not the room for more of them.

ASHLAND COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. Harvey Byers, A. B.

ASHLAND, O., Oct. 15, 1909.

MR. L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—In the spring of 1909 I planted 1000 raspberries and 1000 blackberry plants from you, besides several thousand strawberry plants, and all are doing exceedingly well.

Before this I have dealt with several different nurseries, but with the plants of none have I been so successful as with yours. For this accept my heartiest thanks.

Truly yours,

HARVEY BYERS.

We received the following letter a short time ago:

L. J. FARMER.

DEAR SIR:—I would like to ask you a few questions. First. Do you have a strain of strawberry plants that have bred in them a fruit producing organism of sufficient power to respond to high cultural methods? Second. Whether you fruit your propagating beds?

W. M. D., Montgomery Co., Pa.

In answer to the above or any similar communication, I wish to say that if my plants have not as much vitality and fruit producing capacity as any plants to be had, then it is a pity. I have been growing strawberries for 27 years; have had as good yields as anybody; have sold plants to thousands of customers and they have had as good yields as anybody, but I never have tried to mislead anybody by telling them that my plants were thoroughbreds or pedigree plants, when in fact they are pedigreed or thoroughbred plants just as much as any plants produced, and will produce just as big crops as any. When anybody starts an idea, whether it is false or true, they either have to keep it going or drop it. The people who have exploited the "pedigree" idea would doubtless like to drop it like a hot potato, it is causing them enough trouble. They don't dare come out before the public and face the Agricultural Experiment Station professors and leading authorities, who all condemn the theory and laugh at it as a farce. Have any of my friends who read this catalog seen any of these "Greatest Strawberry Experts" at the Horticultural gatherings for some time? I don't pretend to be an authority on breeding, but experts tell us that there can be no permanent improvement in varieties except through the seeds. In order to improve varieties, you have to cross the blossoms and sow the seeds, then you get a new and possibly improved variety. Going around with a spy glass and pretending to select a plant with greater fruiting capacity and propagating from it to improve the variety, sounds plausible to the gullible, but there is nothing in it; and worst of all, its advocates don't believe in it themselves. They merely use it to attract attention to their goods. Nothing else sounds so plausible. What have they to say to the fact that the founder of this pedigree idea, the year before he died, turned a big batch of orders over to a well known strawberry nurseryman to fill with whatever he had left, when the fact was this same nurseryman had never had a so called pedigree plant on his place.

## Some Good New Things

Never before has such an array of good new varieties been offered the public at one time by the same firm as we offer this year. The Early Ozark, Norwood, New Discovery, Peach and Omega Strawberries, Idaho, Royal Purple and Plum Farmer Raspberries, Watt and Blowers Blackberries, Perfection Currant, Hastings Potato, etc., etc.

There never has been an extra early strawberry equal in value to the Early Ozark. It is early as Michel's Early, large as Sample and productive as Glen Mary. It will be years before anything is offered that will prove as valuable. The first person in any locality who plants it largely, will strike it rich. The same advice applies to Plum Farmer, Idaho and Royal Purple Raspberries. Our good friend, H. W. Collingwood, editor of Rural New Yorker, suggested to us the name, "Royal Purple" for our new raspberry.

We believe we have plenty of plants of all the above new varieties, to supply our customers.



# To My Patrons



WISH to thank those who have so generously patronized me in the past and hope for a continuance of your favors. Last year was the biggest of all business years with us; we filled over 8000 orders, and we hope to do as well or even better in 1910.

Many of our friends who receive this catalogue, will also receive the catalogue and announcements of other firms and each has a particular argument to advance why you should purchase his goods. Many dealers rest their whole case on the fact that they undersell everybody else. I think this is the poorest argument that could be put up to a prospective buyer and I have never used it. I have always been fair in my prices, aiming to strike a happy medium between the city seedsman, who is compelled by force of circumstances to get a large price, and the man who apparently seems to be doing business just for fun. There is more in the business of selling plants and vines than merely pocketing the cash, and a good many have found this out to their sorrow. I have observed that many who start in and slash everything right and left and try to drive out of business men who have been at it a long time, soon get tired of the many exacting details and eventually fall by the way.

In presenting my case, I wish to say that I have been in the berry and plant business for twenty-seven years, beginning when a boy of seventeen years. That I have learned a few things in these many years of hard work among berries, goes without saying. That I am willing to give, and have given the benefit of my experience to others and have benefited thousands in this way, will be attested to by many friends. Could I have had the guidance and council when seventeen years of age, that I am now able to give, I am quite sure it would have saved me many mistakes. The results of my twenty-seven years of experience I freely give to prospective patrons. I never knowingly advise a patron wrongly. My knowledge of varieties is of incalculable value. On the other hand, knowing what I do, it makes me feel badly to read the misleading literature circulated by some of my competitors, realizing as I do that it will be heeded by some unsophisticated patron and prove a costly experience for him. There are two kinds of men engaged in the plant business, like all other kinds of business. These are the honest men and the slinks. The fellow who is trying to build up a business by downing somebody else won't succeed, and his time is short. We have to stand on our own bottoms, and eventually will fail if we try to put out false ideas or do business on the reputation of someone else. I am in this business not merely for cash, but for other things. I like it and take pride in the fact that I have been able to do a good deal of real good for my fellow men. Some men never see any farther than their own little family and farm. I am not one of these men. I like to see others succeed; I like to have others know the great truths. I do not expect, nor do I want all the business. I merely want a just share in proportion to the effort I put forth. While I have built up a big business and have great responsibilities, I am still a poor man and must have your patronage in order to succeed. I would cross the street any time and go out of my way quite a little to trade with the man whom I think needs my trade, rather than patronize the man who does not need it. I have been frank with you and hope you take the hint. Wishing you all a prosperous season in 1910, I will close these few rambling remarks and try to get down to real business.

## General Information

*PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING*

### Prices

In this catalogue set aside all previous quotations. They have been made as low as possible in view of general conditions.



### In Ordering

Use the order sheet and please do not wait till the last minute. Study this catalogue. If you are not clear, write us for further information. Send in your order early so we can book it and attend to the necessary details. Write letters on a separate sheet from your order. Write plainly and always sign your full name and address. Make your orders at least \$1.00.

### Several People Can Club Together

And have their orders come at the same time, addressed to one party, who can distribute them. This will save us valuable time and *you* express charges.

### Very Early in Spring

Or late in autumn, we often send large orders of plants long distances by freight, thereby saving our patrons express bills. We pack these orders very securely to stand the rough handling they usually get. In packing orders to go by express, we use light boxes, crates and market baskets, to save charges.



A BUSY CORNER IN OUR OFFICE—EVERYBODY WORKS.

### Mail Orders

Like all other orders, are packed in damp moss. We protect the crowns of plants with cardboard and wrap all in oiled paper, covered on the outside with strong manila. Postage on plants is 8 cents per pound to any place in the United States and we advise that small orders for long distances be sent this way. We pride ourselves on our ability to pack plants to go long distances and arrive in good condition, whether sent by freight, express or mail.

### Remittances

May be made by postoffice money order, registered letter, express order, bank draft on New York (not Chicago or other cities) and bankers' money order. If you send check on local banks, add 15c for cost of collection. Don't send stamps except in small amounts of less than \$1.00. If you send money or stamps, register your letter. We positively will not be responsible for money sent in common letters.



### Plants Collect on Delivery

If you are short of money at the time you wish to order, or if you prefer doing business that way, we will book your order at any time, provided you send one-fourth or more of the cost of the plants at time of ordering, as a guarantee of good faith; and ship the plants C. O. D., you paying for them on arrival at your express office.

### Plants on Credit

Please don't ask us to open accounts in the plant business. If your credit is good, you should be able to hire money in your own town. From past experience, we have learned that very frequently plants bought on credit fail to do well. If they are paid for, the grower looks out for them and they seem to grow and do better. We don't send plants on credit except to old and tried friends who have paid promptly in the past.



### You Run No Risk

In sending money to us for plants or any kind of goods. We have been years in building up our business and are known to the public. Moreover, we could not do business continuously for so many years, or advertise in the agricultural and other papers were we not square and honest with our patrons.

### People With no Experience

In the plant or berry business often leave the selection of varieties for them entirely with us. They tell us the kind of soil they have, and for what purpose the plants are wanted, and we use our best judgment, often making a better selection than is possible for those unacquainted with varieties. Merely send \$1.00,



\$5.00, \$10.00 or whatever you wish to invest, giving us a general idea of what you want, and we will rack our brains for your interests.

### About Purity of Plants

There seems to be a growing carelessness among some people whom we could mention, about the mixing up of varieties. Plants will not mix except as they run across the rows or get mixed by the hand of man. We find mixed plants among even new varieties for which we have paid enormous prices. We are taking great pains to keep all varieties pure and unmixed.

### About Substituting Varieties

There are several varieties of berries that closely resemble each other in general characteristics and value. Late in the season, it is often convenient for us to fill orders for certain varieties that we are sold short on, with plants of the varieties that closely resemble them. While we reserve the right to substitute a variety ordered, with other varieties as near like it as possible, we never do so except as a last resort, or when we believe it to be to the interest of the patron. In case you prefer your money returned to having your order substituted, please indicate this plainly when you order.

### Ours is the Latest Season

In the United States. We are 38 miles north of Syracuse right near the bend of Lake Ontario. The ice of the lake and the west winds blowing over it, temper our climate so that vegetation does not start early. We are often a month behind Southern New York. Plants remain dormant and in shape to ship when other localities are far advanced. Strawberries are usually in full bloom May 30th. Snow sometimes covers the ground in early May, while we often begin shipping plants early in March. We cannot ship conveniently quite as early as some localities, but we can send plants safely and they do well long after it is impracticable to ship plants from warmer localities. We fill orders for plants in large quantities the fore part of June, but advise earlier shipment, say in April and fore part of May.

### Our Transplanted Plants

Are a great boon to late planters. While we advise having plants come while they are dormant, for best results, we make our own plantings mainly with transplanted plants in June and early July. We can supply customers with quantities of these plants at this time unless sold out. We take up strawberry and raspberry plants early in April and heal them in closely together in rich garden soil and keep them watered and sprayed with Bordeaux. We find that they do not suffer the shock when transplanted to a permanent place that plants do when taken up from the ordinary fruiting beds full of berries and covered with luxuriant foliage. The transplanted plants have recovered from the shock, have little foliage, and suffer no set back when transplanted permanently, growing right along and making grand fruiting rows by fall.

### Summer and Fall Planting

We supply plants any month in the year, when possible to dig and ship them. They will do fairly well when set at any time except when in full fruit, but do best when set in March, April or May. For warm climates we advise fall planting. One must not expect to get as large a crop of fruit the following year if he plants in August or September as he would if he planted in April or May, but perhaps he can get more than enough fruit to pay for the trouble of caring for the plants and have them to keep over for fruiting another year. In the north we advise spring planting for commercial purposes, but there is nothing to prevent the amateur grower from planting at any time, when we consider that possibly the pleasure of growing his own berries is the most important item with him. We, however, advise and recommend the procuring of plants in late fall, no matter the locality, and trenching them in, covering with straw, so they will be on hand and ready to plant in early spring.

### About Transportation

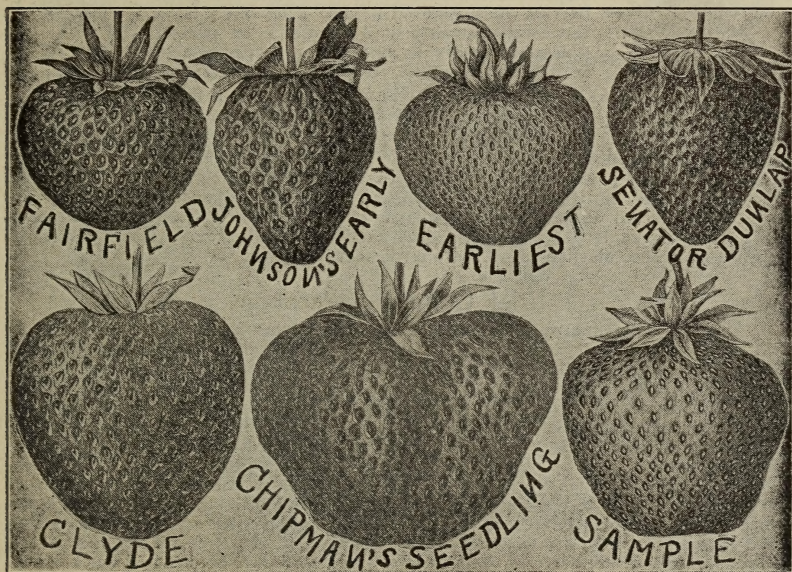
If the order is large, so that the box is not easily lost, we advise sending all kinds of plants early in the season by freight, except strawberries and tip raspberry plants (black caps). These are liable to heat unless sent when entirely dormant. It largely depends upon the weather, anyway, it often being as warm in



March as in some parts of May, but plants are never started much in March or early April, hence they can generally be sent safely at this time. They go by freight at first class rates. Plants by express go at regular merchandise rates, less 20%. Plants by mail cost 8c a pound. We do not like to send by mail except in small quantities, as it is more work for us in a very busy time and they do not carry quite as nicely as in light crates or baskets by express. We charge 30c per 100 on strawberries for postage and packing and 75c per 100 for most other plants. If you live a long distance correspond with us for rates by express.

### Oswego County

Where we live is the home of the strawberry. The climate is cool and invigorating. It is a great summer resort. Plants grown in this cool climate are healthier and more heavily rooted than when grown in warmer climes. They do



better when transplanted to other places than plants grown where the weather is always warm. The berries from Oswego county are famous and bring the highest market prices in all the great city markets of the country, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and even as far distant as Chicago. Our plants are like our berries—the best that can be produced.

### Location and Facilities

Our farm is located one mile south of Pulaski, which is a thriving village of 2,000 inhabitants, with city water, electric lights and natural gas. We have the Bell and Black River Telephones, the Western Union and Postal Telegraphs the, New York Central Railroad and American Express. We can ship by United States and Adams Express Companies from Oswego and these and other companies from Syracuse. Telegraph messages are immediately telephoned to our farm. We do business with the Pulaski National Bank.

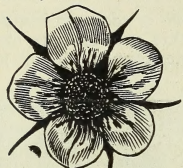
Come and see us at any time except in the busy shipping season. We have absolutely no time to entertain people at this time.

Address all correspondence to L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.



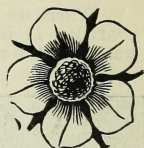
## Strawberries

It is impossible in a catalogue to give much information about the culture of berries, but my book on strawberry culture (price 25c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms—the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blossoms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blossoms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a “staminate” or perfect flowered, and one



**Perfect or Staminate**

that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a “pistillate” or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates, or imperfect flowered varieties, will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together



**Imperfect or Pistillate**

the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the results. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quantity and quality of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked “per.” are perfect in flower, and those marked “imp.” are imperfect in flower.

### Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lieve have the proceeds from an acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It don't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in fall, they take care of themselves. The person who grows strawberries and has heart in his work becomes a better fellow. He is uplifted by them; he gets along better with his wife.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes, will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three crops of potatoes have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungous growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crops, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manures tend to cause fungous growths to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1x4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall. In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the ground before plants are set,  $\frac{1}{4}$  while they are growing the first year, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 lbs., depending upon the previous richness of the



soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4% nitrogen, 10% phos. acid and 10% potash as is possible. We cover the fields with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to the acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and other varieties even more. Special varieties often yield from \$500 to \$1,000 to the acre in Oswego county. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.



### IMPORTANT

We supply 6 plants at dozen rates, 50 at 100; and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to \$10 or more, we allow patrons to select 25 at 100 rates; 250 at 1,000 rates. All plants are sent postpaid at single and dozen prices. On large quantities the postage and packing is 30c per 100 on strawberries and asparagus roots and 75c per 100 on raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, roses, etc. In case actual postage paid is more than this, we will add to the bill. We have to prepay all postage, and guarantee that the charges will be paid at the other end, when plants are sent by express or freight. We furnish free, all boxes, crates, baskets, oiled paper, sphagnum moss and other material used in putting up orders, which is a considerable item and often charged extra by most nurserymen.

#### Plants for Warm Localities

We have a quantity of plants stored in cool sheds this winter and have been shipping all through December and January to the southern states and will be able to fill small orders at any time for these localities, no matter what the weather is here in New York state.

#### Rule For Finding Number of Plants to the Acre

Divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the multiplied distance between the rows, and you will have the number of plants to the acre. Thus if the plants are set  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , you divide 43,560 by 7, and get 6,223, the number of plants on an acre when set  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart.

### Extra Early Varieties

Early Ozark, Earliest, Excelsior, Johnson's Early, Early Harvest, Virginia, August Luther, St. Louis, Oak's Early, Beeder Wood.

### Very Late Varieties

Aroma, Crimson Cluster, Pride of Michigan, Gandy, Stevens' Late Champion, Cardinal, Saratoga, Chesapeake, Sample, Brandywine, Parker Earle, Rough Rider, New Home, Paul Jones, Fremont Williams.

### Good Fertilizers

For Haverland, Crescent, Bubach, Highland and Lady Roosevelt are Early Ozark, Earliest, Beeder Wood, Michel's Early and August Luther. For fertilizing Warfield, Mellie and other midseason varieties, use Dunlap or Chipman. For fertilizing Sample, Fendall, Paul Jones, Cardinal and other late pistillates, use Brandywine, Champion, Aroma, Saratoga, Parker Earle or Fremont Williams.

Best varieties for clay and low lands—Gandy, Rough Rider, Crimson Cluster, Johnson's Early.

Varieties doing best on light sandy or gravelly soils—Corsican, Oswego, Champion.

### High Class Berries

Requiring good care, Jessie, Marshall, Sharpless, Gandy, Cooper, President and Norwood.

## VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES

**NORWOOD (Per)**—The eyes of the strawberry world have been on the Norwood for two years and many are anxious to know more about it. This berry was originated by Mr. N. B. White, of Norwood, Mass., several years ago. It was named and given the first prize over all others at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1906. We bought the entire stock of plants in the spring of 1908 and whatever genuine plants there are of this variety have all come originally from us. This berry has been advertised and talked about more than any other strawberry now in existence. Many people would not believe that the pictures were true to life and some have gone so far as to write the papers criticising them for allowing me to advertise it in their columns. Mr. White states to me that he never exaggerates any new fruits in the photographs and sends me a statement signed by his photographers that the fruits are taken true to life and of exactly the same size. Our experience with this variety is that it has come up to expectations. We have not produced berries that measured three inches in diameter, but we have grown specimens of it the largest of any strawberry we have ever seen, and we are quite sure that with high culture we could get specimens as large as did Mr. White. We have given it only ordinary care which is our rule with all new varieties the first years of trial. The plants are of the Marshall type as are the berries, and it seems, as Mr. White says, to

be a cross of that variety and the Corsican. It is, however, a higher class berry than Marshall or Corsican, and entirely distinct from either. Mr. White describes it as follows: "This strawberry is supposed to be a cross of the Marshall and Corsican, as it came up where the Marshall had been grown and near where Corsican was grown at the same time. The Norwood is believed to be the best strawberry in existence. The plant is strong and healthy, making a liberal number of strong runners, but not excessive. The berry is conic and regular in shape; not a coxcombed berry was found this season. The quality is unsurpassed and the size unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Four such berries would fill a box and be crowded. Color, bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; is firm, a good keeper, and will ship well. Has a perfect blossom and holds its size well through the season and remains in bearing a long time. Picked the first box June 18th, and the last one July 18th. The largest berries were found in matted rows or beds, although the plants had received no extra care."

We paid Mr. White \$250.00 in cash for his little bed of Norwood plants, measuring about the size of a good sized kitchen floor. He had started out to sell them at \$10 per dozen, but we altered the arrangement somewhat, selling them for \$1 each, \$10 per dozen straight; or 25 for \$10, under contract. Except for the

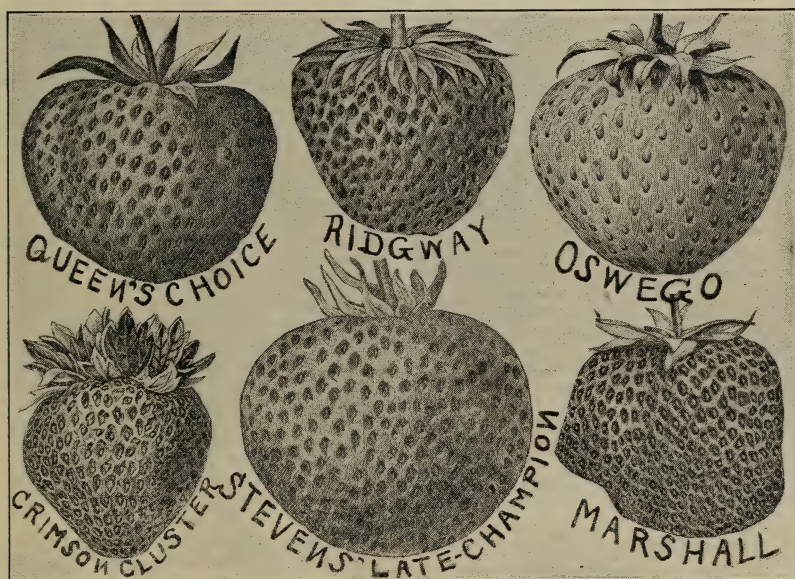


few that were sold by other parties last spring (1909), we know where all the plants of Norwood strawberry are located. The price was reduced to \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100 in 1909, and although the supply of plants is still limited, we have further reduced the price for spring of 1910 to \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100; \$30 per 1000.

**EARLY OZARK (Per.)**—This variety fruited for us the past season, and to say we were pleased and surprised, puts it too mildly. We had failed to set out a new bed of it last spring and so, after fruiting, we took up every plant and re-set them, a thing we never did with any other variety of strawberry. We were

ahead of our Excelsior last year. In size as large or larger than Klondike, Aroma or Gandy, fifteen specimen berries filling a quart rounding full. Very productive and firm, good flavor, not sour like Excelsior; foliage large and coarse, of dark green color.

Our experience with this variety is that it is fully as large as Sample or Glen Mary and holds its size quite well to the close of the season. It ripened with the earliest with us and is superior to all other extra early berries. While it may possibly be somewhat later than Excelsior, it is fully as early as Michels Early, and when I say that it is as large and as productive as Sample and Glen Mary,



surprised to see these old fruited plants start off with a vim and some of them made 9 new plants before winter. We have three fine long rows of them now, and we only wish our friends and customers could see them in fruit next June. It is the grandest early strawberry ever introduced and will make any man rich who plants it intelligently. It was originated by Mr. Shull, of Missouri, who describes it as follows: "Early Ozark is one of 800 seedlings I have tested. It is a cross between Excelsior and Aroma. It is a staminate variety with very large blossoms which are full of pollen. Early as Excelsior or Michels Early, ripened

I have said enough. We believe it will take the place of all other earlies when the plants get well distributed. We have purchased the entire stock of the originator, nearly 300,000, and offer them at the following very reasonable prices: doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10; 10,000, \$80.

**OSWEGO (Per.)**—This variety originated in our county and was introduced by us a few years ago. It has proved to be a very valuable variety. The plants and fruit are of the Corsican or Uncle Jim class but seem to be more valuable and reliable than either of those varieties. The plants are light green in color, make large crowns and produce immense crops

of fruit, even on comparatively poor soils. It seems to bear better crops the second year even than the first. Some of my friends who have fruited it, claim that there will be double the number of fruit stems the second year that existed the first. It certainly has distinguished itself as a great variety for poor soils and fruiting continuously on the same ground for several years. The fruits are large, oblong in shape and of a light scarlet color. The berries are mild in flavor and highly esteemed by most people. It is one of the largest berries and greatest yielders in existence and grows in popularity every year in this locality. Doz, 30; 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.

**SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)**—This variety is recommended for the average person who wishes to grow strawberries and has had little experience. It is a very vigorous grower and the berries are of good flavor, good canners and excellent shippers. If given only ordinary care the yield will be large and the quality of fruit fair. If the runners are thinned and high culture is given, some of the finest fruits possible to grow can be produced of this variety. It ripens quite early and is classed as a mid-season. Doz, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.50.

**STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION.**—This is among late varieties of strawberries what Senator Dunlap is among mid-season varieties. It is a great runner and the plants are entirely healthy. The fruit is large, firm, of good color and produced in great abundance. In this locality it is the great popular late variety. The fruit ripens above the foliage and as one approaches a field of them, he is reminded of a great flower garden, when seeing the plants laden with red fruit. It is a good keeper and one does not have to hurry to pick them. I unhesitatingly recommend it. Doz, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**CHIPMAN'S SREDLING (Per.)**—On our soil this is a good grower, the plants tending to grow close to the ground like Clyde. The fruits are extra large, light scarlet in color and produced in immense quantities. One of my neighbors who had a large number of varieties, states it was her best variety for profit the past season. In Delaware where it originated, it is much thought of, being planted in large quantities. Doz, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**EXCELSIOR (Per.)**—This is undoubtedly the very earliest strawberry in existence. It is a great runner and must be kept restricted to narrow rows for best results. If the plants are not crowded too much, the yield will be large and the

berries fine. The fruit is of a deep, rich, dark color, very glossy, attractive and firm and sells well in market. It is good for canning, reminding one of the old Wilson. In warm, early locations there is good money in growing Excelsior. Doz, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

**SAMPLE (Imp.)**—This is one of the popular old standbys. The plants are good average growers, covering the soil with medium sized plants, just about thick enough. The fruit is very large, dark in color and very firm. The plants are enormously productive and do finely on most all kinds of soils. It ripens mid-season to late. It should have a good staminate planted close by it. Doz, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**WARFIELD (Imp.)**—This variety is one of the best shipping and canning berries in existence. The plants are small but very vigorous and great runners, covering the surface with a mesh of plants. It should be restricted for best results. It does best on a rich moist soil when properly pollinated with some other variety blossoming at the same time. The berries are very dark, glossy, firm and attractive, of good flavor. They ripen early for a mid-season variety. It has the record of being the most productive variety in existence. Doz, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

**MARSHALL (Per.)**—This is a good grower of fine, light colored plants. It is classed as a blooded berry. By this we mean that it must have good culture to do its best. The fruits are very dark, glossy, crimson in color, exceptionally attractive, and of the very finest flavor. No use of the slovenly grower trying to get satisfactory crops of Marshall. I have seen six berries that more than filled a quart basket. It ripens quite early. Doz, 30c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.

**AROMA (Per.)**—This variety is growing in popularity every year. Its territory is not confined to any one locality, but it seems to succeed most everywhere. The plants are good strong growers and produce good crops of very large, dark colored, firm berries of excellent quality. It ripens medium to late and continues very late. An excellent berry to fertilize late pistillates as well as a good berry itself. Doz, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**CRIMSON CLUSTER (Per.)**—A splendid berry of the Gandy type, but seems to be an improvement on that famous variety. Doz, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**BUBACH (Imp.)**—This is one of the largest berries ever grown. It is very early, light colored, only fairly firm, and



of fair quality. It produces an immense crop early in the season which will sell well on account of immense size. It should be pollinated with Beeder Wood or some medium early variety. Doz, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

CLYDE (Per.)—This is a very valuable berry on soil adapted to its growth. It is quite similar to Bubach in many ways, but is perfect in flower. It is a dry soil, dry season berry and won't do well in rainy weather or on low, damp land. Its foliage is often lacking, especially in soils unfitted for its growth. It is the most productive large berry I have ever seen. Doz, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

attractive that the berries always sell for good prices. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

SPLENDID (Per.)—This variety is a rough and ready strawberry, doing its best under partial neglect or when not allowed to grow too thick in the rows. The plants are models of growth, being healthy, glossy and of fine appearance. The berries are medium to large, round, dark red in color and very firm. It ripens midseason, is very productive and firm. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

LADY ROOSEVELT (Imp.)—This is a rough and ready variety that will please the person who gives careless culture. It is quite early, very productive, of fine



EARLIEST (Per.)—This is very easily grown as it will cover the ground with plants when once it gets a start. I do best when allowed to run wild the year of setting, merely pulling the weeds after the first hoeing. It is fairly productive of fine flavored berries of medium size. It will remain of finest quality even during wet, sour spells of weather when other varieties get sour. It ripens very early, possibly five minutes after the Excelsior. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

GANDY (Per.)—This is the standard late variety of the United States. The plants are fair growers, having long jointed runners which readily distinguish them from most other varieties. The fruit ripens very late, is large, dark dull red in color and produced in moderate amount. It ripens so late, is so firm and

color and flavor and of medium size. The plants are very vigorous runners and cover the ground with only ordinary care. It should be fertilized with Beeder Wood. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

COOPER (Per.)—This is a high class berry, superior to Nick Ohmer, which it resembles in fruit. The plants are good growers, being yellowish in color. The fruits are medium to large, very fine flavored, deep red in color, glossy and attractive. Must have high culture. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

UNCLE JIM (Per.)—This variety produces large, heavy, light colored plants, which are models of growth and very productive of very large, light, salmon colored berries of mild agreeable flavor. It is in favor with many growers because of immense size and productiveness. Doz.

50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$7.

HUMMER (Per.) Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

BRANDYWINE (Per.)—This variety is in favor with many growers, while with others it is not. It is somewhat erratic in its behavior, producing a large crop of the finest colored and largest berries with some and a small crop of dull, dark colored berries with others. When it succeeds it is unsurpassed. The plants are good growers. Ripens very late. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

SARATOGA (Per.)—This variety produces an immense crop of large, irregular shaped berries of rich dark color, not very attractive nor of fine flavor. The plants are good growers, very vigorous and hardy. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

HAVERLAND (Imp.)—This is one of the old standbys, doing especially fine when planted on soil with clay in its makeup. The plants are fair growers and yield so heavily that someone described them as producing berries in great heaps and piles. The berries are long, light colored, not very firm, but glossy and attractive to the eye, having a very small calyx, so that the berry itself is not hidden. It often produces a good crop of fruit late in autumn as well as in spring. It ripens quite early. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

JESSIE (Per.)—This berry is noted for its fine quality. The plants are large and fairly productive of the largest sized berries. The fruit is dark colored, very rich and meaty. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN (Per.)—This is a very large, late strawberry which is in great favor among the people of its native state. We have not yet fruited it but the plants are fine. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

THREE W'S (Per.)—We have not fruited this famous variety, although it makes a good appearance with us. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

ABINGTON (Per.)—This berry is all that was ever claimed for it. For years it has been a favorite at Maplewood Fruit Farm, where our pickers prefer it to most others. It is very large, bright scarlet in color, smooth and enormously productive. The plants are models of growth. It ripens very early, soon after the extra early ones and continues for a long time. It is very large and superior to Bubach for market. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

WM. BELT (Per.)—This variety is rather erratic, being in great favor with some and in disrepute with others. The

plants are good growers and seem to produce a better crop the second year than the first. The berries are large, rather irregular and of the very finest flavor. I advise my friends to experiment with this variety if they have not already done so. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

CHESPEAKE (Per.)—I hate to sound the death knell to any variety, but the Chesapeake is of no particular value with us. They tell me it is a grand variety in Maryland, but with us, while it produces very large, fine specimens, there are not enough of them. The plants are immense growers, great runners and individual plants are extra large and fine. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

CORSICAN (Per.)—This variety belongs to the same general type of strawberries as Oswego and Uncle Jim or Dornan. It produces an immense crop of light scarlet berries which are inclined to be rather light colored on the under side. The flavor is mild, not very rich but agreeable to most tastes because of lack of pronounced acid. The plants are fine growers. It does especially well on sand and gravel and is so well thought of by many that it goes under several names, such as Armstrong, German Seedling, Morgan's Favorite, &c., &c. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

KLONDIKE (Per.)—This is a good grower and produces a fine crop of light colored fruits of good size and very regular shape, appearing as if turned in a machine. Does especially fine in the south. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

WILSON (Per.)—The old stand by, fine for canning and shipping, rich dark color, acid and of good quality. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

JOHNSON'S EARLY (Per.)—This is one of the extra early varieties, ripening with Earliest, that does well on heavy soils. The plants are great runners and mat too thickly unless thinned. The berries are deep red in color, very firm and attractive, being long in shape with little hull. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

PARKER EARLE (Per.)—One of the old stand bys. It has produced the largest crop of berries with us, we ever saw grow. The plants are immense, bushy in form with few runners and simply out do themselves in productiveness. The fruits are medium sized, long in shape and not very attractive. It ripens very late and lasts until most others are gone. It was the most productive of any variety with us the past season. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

PAN AMERICAN (Per.)—This variety produces a crop of berries any growing



month in the year, provided the blossoms are kept cut until about three weeks before you wish them to fruit. They start in to blossom in the spring and will produce a crop of fruit then if blossoms are not cut. If kept off until August or September, the blossoms will keep coming out and can then be allowed to mature a crop of fruit. It is just as persistent in bearing fruit in the fall as other varieties are in the spring, in fact, it is liable to bear itself almost to death if all blossoms are allowed to mature fruit. This is a very interesting variety, a sport from the old Bismark strawberry and has revolutionized the strawberry business. Until the Pan American, there was no such thing as a practical fall bearing strawberry. The plants are sturdy growers but produce very few runners and this is why plants are so costly. We have secured a large stock and now offer them at a reduced price. Doz. \$1.75; 100, \$10.

**SHARPLESS (Per.)**—We have a stock of this old favorite. If quality, size and productiveness are wanted try Sharpless. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

**DICKY (Per.)**—We find nothing in this to commend after two years trial. Doz. 25c; 100, 75; 1000, \$6.

**GOLDEN GATE (Per.)**—This variety did fine for us the past season. The fruit was extremely large, dark red, glossy and attractive. One of the most productive and valuable we ever fruited. Plants suffered some from rust but we are highly pleased, just the same. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

**NICHOL'S GRANVILLE (Per.)**—A high class berry, large, fine, good flavor. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**CRESCENT (Imp.)**—Plants great runners, berries produced in immense quantities. Color light scarlet. The old favorite for quantity. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

## THE PLUM FARMER



"THE RASPBERRY THAT MADE FARMER FAMOUS"

**AUTUMN (Imp.)**—A pistillate fall bearing strawberry, not as large as Pan American, but immense in productiveness, of fine regular form and deep red color. It produces plenty of runners. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$15.

**WINCHELL'S BEAUTY (Per)**—One of the finest berries in cultivation. Plants are large fine growers, almost perfect in appearance. Berries are large, regular shaped and produced in great numbers. It is very similar to the old Ridgway in general value. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

**AUGUST LUTHER (Per.)**—A berry very similar to the Earliest, but said many to be even superior to that grand extra early variety. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**RIDGWAY (Per)**—When we used to grow so many berries for market, this was our leader. It is a fine grower, the plants having roots as bright and healthy as asparagus. The berries are regular in form, very bright and glossy, immensely productive, very late. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

**EDGAR QUEEN (Imp.)**—A very productive midseason variety of good color and of good size. The plants are good growers and fully able to mature a large crop of fruit. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**BEEDEER WOOD (Per.)**—This excellent old variety is still in great favor. The plants are good runners and produce immense crops of fruit which ripen real early, just after extra earlies. The fruit is medium to large, light colored and quite attractive. Where light scarlet berries are in demand, Beeder Wood is very popular. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**ROUGH RIDER (Per.)**—This variety was introduced by us several years ago. The plants are sturdy rugged growers and produce large crops of fruit very late in the season. The fruits are large, very firm, dark red in color, solid all the way through and very firm, an excellent shipper and canner. This variety is becoming more popular every succeeding year. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

**NEW DISCOVERY (Per.)**—This variety comes from the originator of the Royal Purple raspberry, who claims it to be the best rough and ready berry that he has ever seen. The plants are very strong and vigorous growers. Mr. Girton claims that the New Discovery is a better berry than the Dunlap and holds its size well to the end of the season, ripening early to mid-season. We have not yet fruited it, but the plants show strong characteristics. Doz. \$2; 100, \$10.

**PEACH (Per.)**—Also from Mr. Girton. A berry of the Bubach type, said to be a great improvement on the Bubach. Doz. \$2; 100, \$10.

**OMEGA (Per.)**—Another berry from Mr. Girton, claimed by him to be the latest as well as the best late berry. All of the above three berries are crosses of the Capt. Jack, with the object of getting the golden seeds of that variety combined with desirable characteristics of other varieties. Doz. \$2; 100, \$10.

**NOTE**—We will send one dozen plants each of New Discovery, Peach and Omega for \$5. If after fruiting them, you are not satisfied, you can select \$5 worth of other plants from our catalogue to reimburse you.—L. J. F.

**SUCCESS.**—One of the most valuable of early to mid-season varieties. The plants are model growers, very healthy and productive. The berries are very large, bright red, attractive and desirable for home use or market. We have a fine stock of this grand variety. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**MCKINLEY (Per.)**—A light scarlet berry of great value; very large and productive. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

**RED BIRD (Per.)** Not fruited. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

**MICHEL'S EARLY (Per.)**—The standard extra early. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**WORLD'S WONDER**—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c.

**FAIRFIELD (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c.

**CARDINAL (Imp.)**—We had this listed last year by mistake, as a perfect flowered variety. It is a strong, hardy grower, making large plants and plenty of them. The fruits are large, dark red in color and very firm. This is highly recommended by most authorities. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

**GLEN MARY (Per.)**—This is listed as a perfect flowered variety but its stamens are rather weak and the variety does best when planted close by some strong flowering variety that blooms at the same time. The Glen Mary is in great demand on account of its large size, great firmness and enormous productiveness. The fruits are inclined to be white tipped and the quality is quite poor, but it is in great favor with growers because it gets there with the quarts. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

**BOUNTIFUL (Per.)**—A New Jersey production. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

**IDAHO STRAWBERRY (Per.)**—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.

**FENDALL (Imp.)**—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**BUSTER**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**POCOMOKE**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**PRESIDENT (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

**OAK'S EARLY (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**MEAD (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**NORTH SHORE (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**ST. LOUIS (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**HIGHLAND (Imp.)**—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

**PAUL JONES (Imp.)**—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.

**MELLIE (Imp.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**JIM DUMAS (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**EARLY HARVEST (Per.)**—Doz. 50c; 100, 60c.

**MISSIONARY (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**THIRD CLASS (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**CHAS. NEWMAN (Per.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

**IMPROVED BUBACH (Imp.)**—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.



## Raspberries

All kinds of raspberries have paid exceedingly well during the past few years. Several years ago there was a depression in the business, due to over production. Prices ruled low and raspberries proved far less profitable than strawberries. We have sold thousands of quarts at 5 and 6 cents per quart. Now the ruling wholesale price is 10 cents and better, for black and purple berries; and 15 cents and better for pure red berries. The black and purple berries retail in the cities at 14 to 25 cents, and reds at from 18 to 30 cents per quart. It will be seen that, taking into consideration the enhanced price and the fact that raspberries can be grown so much more easily than strawberries, in profits they prove a close second to strawberries. Blackcaps are especially in great demand in the cities, due to the fact that this fruit has become diseased in many sections and fails to produce good crops; and then, the black raspberry of today, as represented in our best varieties, is more meaty, less seedy and far superior to the blackcaps of several years ago. The demand for raspberry plants of all kinds is enormous at the present time and almost impossible to supply.



### CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

There are three types of raspberries in common cultivation; the blacks, the reds and the purple varieties. The reds grow more upright than the others and can be planted much closer together on that account. The purple varieties are the strongest growers and also the most productive of all, but the color is unattractive and the customer must be educated to their use. When once known, they sell readily and are especially adapted for home use. The reds are of the very highest quality and most appreciated by epicures. If we could have just what we prefer, we would choose the reds for table use, the blacks for pies and the purple berries for canning. We believe in planting raspberry plants close in the row—say 1 to 2 feet—as this induces many canes which grow small and withy and are not broken off by the winds as when set several feet apart, and only one or two canes allowed to the hill, which grows very large and are easily twisted off at the base by the winds. Red raspberries can be set in rows 5 or 6 feet apart; blacks from 6 to 7 feet apart and purple varieties from 6 to 8 feet apart. The plants should be set late in the fall or early in the spring before the main germ, which grows the canes, has started to grow much. We have also had wonderfully good success in allowing

the young shoots to get from 6 to 18 inches high before taking up and transplanting. In fact, the best field of raspberries we ever had was planted with these green plants, in late May and early June. We set a patch, the past summer, in late June with wonderful results. It is always unwise to set raspberry plants that have the young germs sprouted so they just peep through the earth before they are taken up. These are very liable to get broken off and destroyed. In setting raspberry plants it is a good plan to provide for some loss, by trenching in a few extra plants to fill out vacancies later on, during wet, lowery spells. In round numbers, it takes about 2000 raspberry plants to set an acre. They yield from 2000 to 5000 quarts to the acre, more or less. The plants must be kept free from weeds by hand hoeing and horse cultivation, the first year; afterwards most of the work can be done by cultivator and one-horse plow. We nip the canes when one foot high, the first year, and when 18 inches to 2 feet high, the second year, which causes the bush to branch and produce its fruit near the ground. In trimming, take off about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the growth in early spring every year. In fertilizing, use commercial fertilizers, not too rich in nitrogen. Use a brand analyzing about two per cent nitrogen to 10 per cent phos. acid and 10 per cent potash. If 500 pounds of these goods are used on each acre per year, the field can be kept in profitable production for several years. Neglect the fertilizing and the first crop is the best and afterwards the plants rapidly deteriorate. In furnishing raspberry plants to our customers, we prefer to ship very early, as the green growing plants are more expensive to pack. We store many thousands in cool cellars and hold back, to fill orders received after the first early orders are shipped.

## Black Varieties

**PLUM FARMER.**—This grand black cap raspberry was found by us in a lot of black cap plants received from Ohio several years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants from it for nearly 15 years and in all this time, while we have tried numerous varieties, we never have seen anything that could near approach it in value. The plants are fine growers, bearing more free from diseases of black caps than other varieties; are clean silvery bluish in appearance when ripened in the fall and when loaded in fruit are a sight to behold. It ripens very early and most of the fruit is produced in one week. It will outyield any black cap we have ever seen. The fruit is very large, thick meat d and very firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets. The past season, one grower shipped 90 crates to New York City and they all sold for 18 cents per quart, except three crates which brought 20 cents per quart. There is more money made in this variety in this locality than in any other variety of fruit I know of, considering the labor and expense. It is a good berry to use to pay off mortgages and long standing debts. It is being planted in all great raspberry sections from the Atlantic to the Pacific and is meeting with universal favor. We have received testimonials praising it from hundreds of leading fruit growers in all parts of the United States. It was named in our honor by an old friend and former employe. It advertises us and our business every year more than any other factor. I unhesitatingly re-

commend it to all planters. For the past three years we have been unable to supply the demand for plants, but this year we offer nearly half a million of them, and while the demand is very large, we believe we will be able to supply everybody with plants. Our plants this year are the finest we have ever sold. No. 1 plants, doz, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.50. Extra selects, from first putting down, doz, 75c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**BLACK DIAMOND.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**CUMBERLAND.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**GREGG.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**NEW STONE FORT.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**NEW AMERICAN.**—Doz, \$1; 100, \$5.

**EUREKA.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2.

**CONRATH.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2.

**KANSAS.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

## Dark Red or Purple Varieties

**ROYAL PURPLE.**—This variety was originated in Indiana by L. H. Girton, of Bristol County, an old nurseryman with years of experience. He says that he has never seen anything that could approach it in value. The original bush has stood for 12 years in the same place and has borne a good crop every year, although at times it has been choked with a stiff blue grass sod, and the mercury has sometimes gone to 35 degrees below zero. We have the plants growing on our place and are wonderfully



pleased with them and the fruit they bear. The Royal Purple is a strong, sturdy growing bush, with smooth canes which in color are a deep glossy red, and very beautiful in appearance. The canes are entirely free from disease and more hardy than other purple raspberries. As the canes are thornless, except a few near the base of the bush, women can go through these bushes and pick the fruit without tearing and soiling good clothes. The fruit is very large, firm and meaty and can be picked easily without crumbling. It is very firm and can be handled in quart baskets. Mr. Girton uses quarts

them at the rate of 5000 qts. to the acre at one picking. It is fine for home use and where large quantities of raspberries are wanted at a moderate price—they can be grown so cheaply. The fruit is very large, meaty and firm, but picks rather hard unless pretty ripe, and sometimes crumbles some in picking. Its dull color is soon overlooked in market when the housewife learns that the grower can well afford to sell them for a few pennies less than real red raspberries. Like Early Ozark and Plum Farmer, Columbian is one of the great money makers. Tips, doz, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.



A DISH OF PLUM FARMER BLACK RASPBERRIES

entirely and draws his berries from 9 to 25 miles in order to reach his different markets. We offered a few plants last spring, at \$5 each. We now have a fair supply of plants and have reduced the price. Now is the time to invest in this grand berry. A few plants purchased now will increase to many in a few years. Price, 1 yr. transplants, \$1 each; \$10 per doz. Tip plants, 2 for \$1; doz, \$5; 100, \$35.

**COLUMBIAN.**—This variety is the standard among purple raspberries. It is a strong, healthy grower, sometimes making canes 1½ inches in diameter. The canes are yellow in color and pretty thorny. It is not entirely hardy, but in case the canes are frozen back, new canes will start from the roots and bear a crop of fruit the same season. I have picked

**SCHAFER'S COLOSSAL.**—This was the first great purple raspberry. The canes are dark purple while those of the Columbian are yellow. It is not quite so rank a grower as the Columbian but is enormously productive and picks easily. The fruit is brighter in color and when picked before fully ripe, not much darker than red raspberries. It is not quite so good a shipper as Columbian, but is fine for home use and near market. Some people prefer it to Columbian. Doz, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

**HAYMAKER.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**CARDINAL.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

### Red Varieties

**IDAHO.**—This is the most valuable red raspberry that has ever fruited at Maplewood Fruit Farm. We purchased the entire control of the plants from a fruit grower in Wisconsin, whose brother, a commercial traveler, discovered the plant growing in a garden in the state of Idaho. It was introduced by us two years ago, at \$2 per plant and we don't believe any person who bought a plant then will ever regret it. The plants are not rank growers, but they are strong and sturdy and will assert themselves, no matter what the surroundings. It has a tendency to grow stocky rather than tall, and we never have seen canes over 3½ feet high. It tends to branch like a tree without pruning, and this we think a very valuable characteristic. The plants are the hardiest of any raspberry we have ever fruited. It has withstood over 30 degrees below zero without injury and we believe it will stand 40 degrees below or even lower. The fruit is very large, sometimes attaining a size of 1¼ inches in diameter, and is very beautiful; of a deep rich red. In form it is flattened like black caps, rather than elongated, like most red raspberries. It has an agreeable, spicy flavor, all its own, and will be relished by all true epicures and those who do not like some well known kinds of red raspberries. It does not incumber the ground with canes like most red raspberries. It begins to ripen very early and continues very late, having the longest season of any red raspberry we know. We fruited 7 long rows of them the past summer and they were a sight. The fruit sold for more than other kinds and attracted the leading attention in market. We fruited the Eaton beside it this year, and the Idaho was fully four times as productive, larger and better every way. The Eaton is a ranker

grower than Idaho and the varieties are entirely distinct. The supply of plants is still limited. Price of Idaho, 50c each; doz, \$4; 100, \$25.

**CUTHBERT.**—This is the most popular of the well tested varieties. It is a rank, vigorous grower, making many plants which will soon encumber the ground and become a nuisance unless kept cut back with hoe and cultivator. The proper way to grow Cuthberts is to keep them strictly in hills or very narrow rows, then the yield will be immense and the berries large and fine. It ripens midseason and continues to very late, selling for the best prices in market. The quality is superb. I pity the person who cannot enjoy a Cuthbert raspberry shortcake or the sauce when canned. The demand for these plants is enormous. Doz, 40c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

**MARLBORO.**—A strong, sturdy, hardy variety, ripening a large crop of fruit very early. Fruit large and attractive, selling for big money. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**RUBY.**—A seedling of Marlboro; in great favor with some growers. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**KING.**—A vigorous growing early kind, in favor with some. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**LOUDON.**—This is a great favorite with us. The canes are smooth, vigorous and very productive. It is hardy, but sometimes troubled with root gall more than some others. The fruit is large, fine flavored and a good shipper. It ripens earlier than Cuthbert and continues for a long season. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**PHENIX.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**MILLER.**—Doz, 40c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

**EATON.**—Doz, 50c; 100, \$3; 1000, \$20.

## Blackberries

The blackberry is an exceedingly profitable fruit crop to grow, provided a satisfactory market can be obtained for them. The competition of wild ones has been a serious menace in many sections in years gone by, but this state of affairs is rapidly giving way to better conditions. The old slashes and wild places that used to grow up to blackberry plants after the timber was cut off, are now being rapidly reclaimed; and there is a limit to the production of wild blackberries. The cultivated crop will be more and more important and remunerative from year to year. It takes from 100 to 200 plants, made up of several varieties to supply the family in fresh fruit from day to day and enough to can; and it is better to have a supply in one's own garden, than to spend so much time in roaming the fields for wild ones.

### CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Blackberries require about the same treatment as raspberries, but should have a little more room. They do best on well drained land that does not hold water long after a rain. The rows must be marked 7 or 8 feet apart and the plants set



from 1 to 3 feet apart in the rows. It is a good plan to plow deep furrows and set the plants in the bottom on the loose fine earth, filling in about them slightly when first set. As the plants grow, the furrows can be gradually filled until level full.



Cultivate the middles and hoe about the plants the first year sufficiently to keep weeds down and the plants growing. Treat all canes that come up between the rows as weeds, cut them off. Don't run the cultivator too deep, as every broken root sends up a sucker which will interfere with cultivation. Nip the canes back like raspberries to make the bush grow stocky and self supporting. When the canes finally crowd the paths, you can cut them off with bush hook or scythe to keep within bounds. Mulch under bushes where cultivator does not reach, and keep middles well cultivated from year to year.

### Varieties

**THE WATT BLACKBERRY.**—Mr. Crawford says: "This is a chance seedling that came up in an orchard near Lawrence, Kansas, some ten years ago. After hearing very favorable reports of it from neighbors of the finder, we obtained it on trial some years ago. Last season we had it in full bearing alongside of the Eldorado, Blowers and Ward. After watching the behavior of all the varieties to the end of the season, we found the

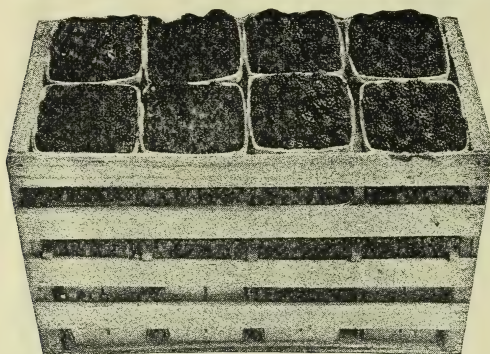
Watt to be the most desirable of all, when every point was considered. Hardiness is an indispensable characteristic for this climate. The Watt is hardy as far as tested. It is a good grower, fully equal to any we have on our place. It is a good bearer, and ripens its berries over a long period from medium early until very late. The fruit is large, roundish and glossy black. In quality it is one of the best." Doz, \$1; 100, \$5.

**SNYDER**—This is the most reliable and popular variety for cold climates. The plants are stout, rugged growers, upright in habit and produces immense crops of fruit. It will withstand the most cold of any variety we grow, except possibly Ancient Briton. The berries are round in shape and of fine flavor when ripe; not real sweet but of good character. They are medium to large in size, depending upon the care they get. Its season is early and it lasts a long time. The canes are reddish in appearance. Doz, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

berries are large, long in shape, and are sweet, like real wild long blackberries, but are of better character. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**ELDORADO**.—A sweet blackberry very similar to Taylor in everthing except color of canes, which are red like Snyder. It is hardy and productive. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**WARD**.—A very popular new variety grown largely at its home in New Jersey. It is seedling of the famous Kittatinny, surpassing that famous variety in its



A CRATE OF BLOWERS' BLACKBERRIES

## TESTIMONIALS

Jenera, Hancock Co., O., Dec. 10, '09  
My order No. 15374 of berry plants, received from you last spring are the nicest and best looking and growing plants I ever received. PETER RAUCH.

Lawley, Ala., April 22, '09.  
I received the strawberry plants yesterday and set them out. They seemed to be as fresh as though they had just come out of the ground. S. F. LAWRENCE.

Madisonville, O., April 21, '09.  
My order received in prime condition. Finest plants I ever saw, and the currant bushes are thoroughbreds sure enough. Everything doing fine. S. C. HIGBEE.

**BLOWERS**.—This is the most remarkable blackberry of the age. A woman discovered it growing wild and it has been propagated by its disseminator until he now has over 9 acres in fruiting. It is extremely vigorous and productive and quite hardy, but not so hardy as Snyder. It has been grown 14 feet in height and single bushes have produced as high as 2694 berries. The original  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre has borne in five years, the enormous crop of 10,637 quarts. It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry, lasting from July to October, producing the greatest crop in August and quantities in September. It is very attractive for market on account of its large size and excellent appearance. In 1907 Mr. Blowers sold his entire crop to the grocery men for \$4.80 per bushel. One acre picked 110 bushels, or over \$500 to the acre. It sells for 2c per qt. above other blackberries. Strong plants, doz, 75c; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.

**TAYLOR**.—This variety is later than Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are greenish yellow in appearance and produce immense crops of fruit. The

palmiest days. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

**ANCIENT BRITON**.—This is counted as the hardiest blackberry, producing a large crop of berries when others freeze to the snow line. The berries are large, long and sweet. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

**ERIE**.—This is the largest blackberry we have ever grown. The canes are stout, vigorous growers, branching naturally and produce immense crops. It is not quite hardy in extremely cold sections. Doz, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

**EARLY HARVEST**.—This is a very early and productive variety, ripening a large crop of fruit before Snyder and therefore very profitable. Doz, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

**LUCRETIA DEWBERRY**.—This trailing or running blackberry is a very interesting and profitable berry to grow. They must be trained much the same as grapes, either run over trellises, tied to stakes or kept in closely pruned hills. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit of the large



est size—larger than ordinary varieties of blackberries. It ripens after strawberries and on account of its season, its color and large size, brings the very highest prices in market. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

## Currants

This fruit requires moist rich soil in order to do its best. The plants should be set in rows about 5 or 6 feet apart, with plants from 3 to 4 feet apart in the rows. Keep clean of weeds by horse cultivator and hand hoeing. Mulch with straw about the bushes during fruiting or sow buckwheat between the rows for this purpose sometime before the fruit begins to color. Fertilize every fall by putting a shovel of manure about each bush. Trim out part of the old wood each year to prevent undue crowding of the bush. Keep sprayed with Bordeaux to prevent mildew. Sprinkle Paris green or helibore over the leaves to destroy the worms, in early spring and just before the fruit ripens. Gooseberries require the same treatment as currants. A dozen currant and a dozen gooseberry bushes will supply an ordinary family with plenty of fruit.

### Varieties

#### PERFECTION.

—A new variety of the greatest merit. We have fruited it and consider it the most valuable red currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large, easily picked and of the finest appearance.

The cut of this currant shown herewith was made from a photograph taken of the fruit at the Geneva, N. Y., Exp. station in July, 1901. It is a seedling of the Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. It is very healthy and enormously productive. In size it is as large or larger than Fay. It is the most popular new currant of the day and the sales of plants are enormous. It



won the \$50 Barry Medal offered by Western N. Y. Hort. Society; also the highest awards at Pan American Exposition and the Gold Medal at St. Louis World's Fair. Price, 20c each; doz, \$2; 100, \$12.

**FAY'S PROLIFIC.**—The most popular of all the older varieties of currants. It is early, large, of good color and very productive. It succeeds on lighter soils than other varieties. It is easily propagated from cuttings or layers. 10c each; doz, \$1; 100, \$5.

**WILDER.**—A large, fine flavored red currant of fine form and very productive. Highly endorsed by Mr. S. D. Willard and other good authorities. 10c each; doz, \$1; 100, \$5.

**WHITE GRAPE.**—A beautiful yellowish white currant; the finest flavored and best for table use of all currants; very large, sweet and delicious. 10c each; doz, \$1; 100, \$5.

**POMONA.**—A large, extremely productive red currant of good color and fine flavor. 10c each; doz, \$1; 100, \$5.

**RED CROSS.**—In great demand because of its large size, beautiful color and productiveness. 10c each; doz, \$1; 100, \$5.

## Gooseberries

**DOWNING.**—This is the best known of all gooseberries. It is a medium sized fruit, pale green in color. The bush is a thrifty grower and enormously productive.

**HOUGHTON.**—A very hardy, vigorous growing bush, enormously productive of smooth, pale red berries of only small to medium size. It is of excellent quality.

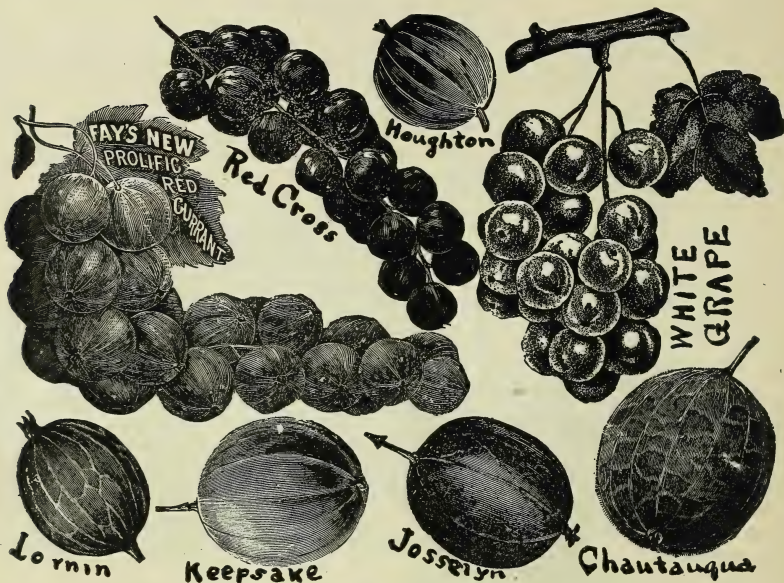
**JOSSELYN.**—An improved American sort, larger than Downing and same color

as Houghton. Very productive and desirable.

INDUSTRY, PEARL.—Prices of above gooseberry plants, 15c each; doz, \$1.50.

CHAUTAUQUA, KEEPSAKE, COLUMBUS, TRIUMPH, INDUSTRY, PORTAGE.—20c each; doz, \$2.

CARRIE (new).—50c each; doz, \$5.



## Grapes

Grapes prefer sunny locations, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences and to cover unsightly objects. Every farmer should have a supply for home use. There is hardly a location but that will grow some of the varieties we list which are mainly adapted for the North. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is loose, rich and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart, spread out the roots and cover them with 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep clean and the vines well trimmed.

**PRUNING.**—Vines when set, should be cut back to within three or four buds from the root. In November or early in spring before sap starts, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of the wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point, as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Prices given are for two years vines. We can supply one year vines at two-thirds the price given for two-year vines.



## Varieties

**McKINLEY.**—A new early white grape raised from seed of cross between Niagara and Moore's Early, planted by F. L. Young, of Niagara County, N. Y., in 1891. The vine is vigorous, healthy, productive, foliage thick and leathery. It ripens 10 days before Niagara and is the coming early white grape. The pulp has no acid and parts readily from the seeds. The bunches are compact, medium in size, uniform, skin thin, green at first and turning to yellow when fully ripe. It is a good shipper and keeper. It has hung on the vines 6 weeks after ripening and has no tendency to shell. 50c each; doz, \$4.

**McPIKE.**—Fruit of largest size, single berries often measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Bunch compact, of good size, quality excellent, seeds few and small, pulp melting and parts from the seeds readily, vigorous grower, hardy. Color black like Worden and ripening with that variety. 25c each; doz. \$2.50.

best for both market and table use. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on vines 6 weeks without shelling. 20c each; doz. \$2.

**NIAGARA.**—A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leathery, and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, skin thin but tough, quality good, very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

**WORDEN.**—Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use. Vines moderate growers but produce immense annual crops. Bunch large, compact, handsome. Berries large. Color black, ripening a week or 10 days before Concord. Skin thin, flavor excellent. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

**GREEN MOUNTAIN.**—The earliest good grape. Color yellowish green. Vine good grower, healthy and productive.



**CAMPBELL'S EARLY.**—Originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and the result of long continued experiments to produce a variety superior to the Concord. Vines vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. The cluster is large shouldered, compact, stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy, flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality

Berries medium in size. Quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper. 25c each; doz. \$2.

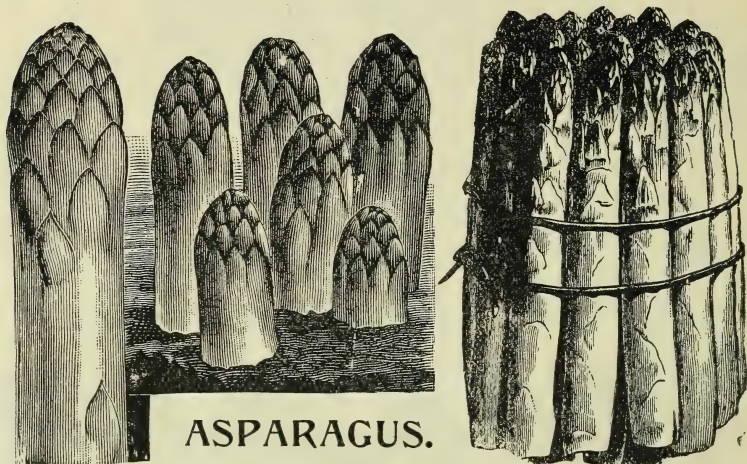
**CONCORD.**—Vigorous, healthy, productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; doz. \$1.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawan, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

## Asparagus

The culture of asparagus for market purposes is very profitable. It comes the first thing in spring when everybody is looking for some fresh vegetable and it is almost impossible to supply the demand. Asparagus pays fully as well as strawberries. If properly set and intelligently cared for afterwards, it may be kept in

the same place for many years. There are patches in this locality that were planted years before I was born that are now bearing good crops every year. No farmer can afford to go without this vegetable; it is nature's remedy for toning up the blood and cleansing the kidneys after a long hard winter. We simply live on asparagus from the first warm spell in the spring until strawberries come. Mrs. Farmer cooks asparagus the same as green peas and in taste, it closely resembles that vegetable.



## ASPARAGUS.

### How to Grow Asparagus

You can make a lot of work of setting your asparagus bed or you can do the job comparatively easy. The results will be about the same. The old way of putting so much labor and expense into the preparation of the asparagus bed was all superfluous. The crop requires good rich soil, mellow and quite deep. It must be well drained and well elevated, and as far as possible removed from being subject to frost in early spring. When frost comes in early spring, it kills the tender growth of asparagus to the ground and new shoots must come up from the roots.

In preparing the land for asparagus, we plow deep, thoroughly refine the land with harrow or cultivator and then make deep furrows where the rows are to be, about 4 feet apart. If part of the soil rattles back into the furrow, we clean it out with shovel and drop the roots in the bottom, about 1 foot apart. If the rows are 4 feet apart and the plants 1 foot apart in the row, it will take ten thousand plants to the acre. After the plants are set, they should be covered with about two or three inches of soil, not deeper, allowing the shoots to come up through and get a foot or so in height before the furrow is filled in level with the surface of the ground. The soil may be drawn into the furrow at different times and the weeds kept down by this filling in. All thistles and perennial weeds must be kept pulled to prevent choking of the young plants. Horse cultivation must be kept up continuously as is necessary throughout the growing season. The bed need not be covered for winter. The growth of grass will die down in the fall with heavy frost and can it be cut and removed. Manure from the stable can be spread in the fall or commercial fertilizers early in the spring and harrowed into the soil before growth starts. The same culture must be kept up from year to year. After the first year, the rows can be salted to keep down the weeds and the cultivator run between the rows. Do not cut asparagus for market or table use until the asparagus bed has been set two years. Cutting off the green succulent shoots, tends to weaken the plant, so don't cut much till the bed becomes strong and well established. After once well established, if well cared for and annually enriched with plenty of fertilizer, it may be cut as fast as it gets large enough until well into the summer, after which it must be allowed to grow up and mature. Remember that asparagus is just the opposite of meadow grass, the oftener you cut it, the more it weakens the roots and plants.



PRICES OF PLANTS.—We supply Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil at 25c per doz; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000 for 2 year old roots.

## Rhubarb or Pieplant

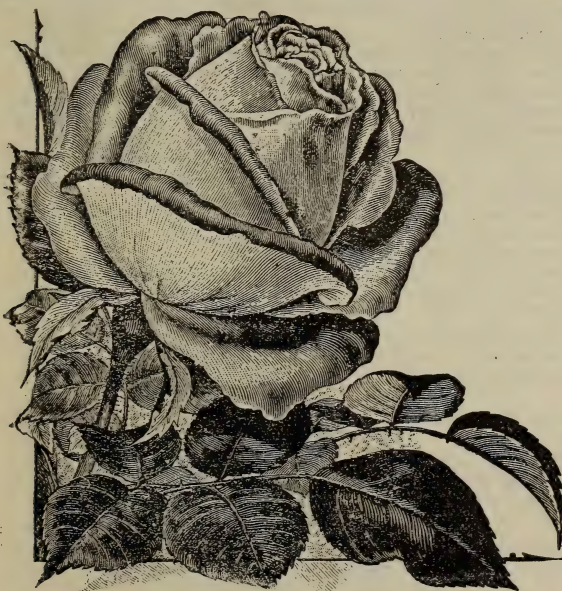
This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauce before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in early spring when most needed. The roots are very easy to make thrive if given rich soil and kept clean of weeds and grass. Stable manure applied each fall will greatly facilitate growth. After the roots have been set five or six years, they should be taken up, divided and re-set. If left too long in one place, the tendency is to grow a large number of weak, spindling stalks. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large growth much earlier than otherwise and the growth will be all stalk, with very little leaf. If the plants are taken up late in the autumn, allowed to freeze and then set in the cellar with earth around the roots, the stalks will grow all winter. The warmer the cellar the more growth.

LINNAEUS.—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor.

VICTORIA.—Larger, later; grows to mammoth size. 10c each; doz, 75c; 100, \$5.

## Out Door Roses

Roses require rich soil with plenty of vegetable fibre in it, in order to do their best. They must be partially protected anywhere in New York State and similar latitudes. Barn manures are best for roses and it must be put about them in the



St. Joseph, Mo., Apr. 20, '09.

We received the plants on the 19th in the finest condition. You are ahead of all the rest of them for fine roots and most excellent packing.

BERT WEBB.

Honolulu, Hawaii,

Nov. 15, '09.

The Plum Farmer plants are doing fine. I shall order some more when I am able to get the ground prepared.

JOSEPH McMASTER.

Montrose, Colo.,

April 13, '09.

I received the raspberry, gooseberry and currant plants all in excellent shape a few days ago.

H. W. CHRISTOPHER.

Canandaigua, N. Y.

April 24, 1909.

Received your strawberry book, catalogue and also plants some time ago. Am well pleased.

THOS. H. O'BRIEN.

Milwaukie, Oregon,

Nov. 25, '09.

I received berry plants and they got here in fine shape. The plants are number one, the best I ever got from any nurseryman. JOHN DOLLANSKY.

tell when they are dormant. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like; stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased wood must be cut away each spring and the new branches cut back about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in length. Our rose bushes are not

to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores and at the price we ask for them—25c each or \$2.50 per dozen—are real bargains. Most every bush will bloom freely the first year set out. We offer a smaller grade of plants at 10c each; \$1 per dozen. Add 5c for each rose plant, if by mail.

## Varieties

**CRIMSON RAMBLER.**—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty-five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson, the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

**BABY RAMBLER.**—This is the new dwarf crimson Rambler. The bush is dwarf and produces flowers the size, shape and color of Crimson Rambler. It blooms from spring until winter in the open ground and all the time if planted indoors. The plants are entirely hardy and healthy with us. It is a fine rose for indoors and for bedding and massing in private grounds and parks, cemeteries, etc. Everybody should try this rose. We have 100 plants three years old as large as ordinary rose bushes, which we offer at 50c each; smaller plants, 25c each.

**DOROTHY PERKINS.**—This is a wonderful success with us, producing a great crop of roses when others fail. The flowers are shell pink in color and produced in great clusters like the Crimson Rambler. The bush is a Rambler of the same strong growing habits as Crimson Rambler and even hardier. 25c each.

**YELLOW RAMBLER.**—Of the same general character as Crimson Rambler except color, which is a clear, decided yellow. 25c.

**WHITE RAMBLER.**—Like all ramblers except pure white color. 25c.

**ALFRED COLCUMB.**—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, fine globular, form. Extremely fragrant; fine sort, 25c each.

**AMERICAN BEAUTY.**—Large, globular, pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 50c each.

**ANNA DE DIESBACH.**—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double, very fragrant. A fine garden sort, 25c.

**CAPRICE.**—Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

**COQUETTE DES ALPES.**—White, center slightly shaded with carmine; flowers finely formed, vigorous grower, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

**COQ. DES BLANCHES.**—White sometimes tinted with bluish, medium size; very full, somewhat flattened; very pretty.

**EARL OF DUFFERIN.**—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance; a vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. 25c each.

**FISHER HOLMES.**—Deep glowing crimson; large, moderately full and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose. 25c each.

**GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.**—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer, fragrant, hardy, strong grower; very prolific. 25c each.

**GENERAL WASHINGTON.**—Brilliant, rosy carmine, large double fine form and effective; free bloomer. 25c each.

**GLORIE DE MARGOTTEN.**—Rich, dazzling crimson. Makes beautiful long pointed buds, flowers when open, large, of good shape. A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering. 25c each.

**JOHN HOPPER.**—Deep rose, with crimson center; large fine form, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

**LA FRANCE.**—Silvery pink, very large fine form, free bloomer, distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

**MADAMME GABRIEL LUIZET.**—Very distinct pink, large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

**MADAMME PLANTIER.**—Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

**MAGNA CHARTA.**—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full, of good form. Habit erect, magnificent foliage. Flowers produced in more than usual abundance. 25c each.

**MARSHALL P. WILDER.**—(See illustration.) Cherry carmine, large size, good form, very fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable. 25c each.



**MARGARET DICKSON.**—Magnificent form, white with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety. 25c each.

**MRS. JOHN LAING.**—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. 25c each.

**PAUL NEYRON.**—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety, free bloomer. 25c each.

**PERSIAN YELLOW.**—Deep bright yellow, small but handsome; double. A very early bloomer, the finest hardy yellow rose. 50c each.

**PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.**—Deep velvet crimson, moderately full. A splendid rose, one of the darkest. 25c each.

**SALET (Moss).**—Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud. 25c each.

**CRESTED MOSS (Moss).**—Clear rose, buds beautifully crested, singular and distinct. 25c each.

**BLANCHE MOREAU (Moss).**—Pure white, full perfect form, buds and flowers produced in clusters, furnished with deep green moss. 25c each.

## GLADIOLUS BULBS

We offer 15,000 fine gladiolus bulbs, all blooming size, at lowest prices.

### Varieties

**STANDARD MIXTURE.**—All the choicest colors, mixed up in right proportions to suit the ladies. Price of largest sized

bulbs, 60c per doz.; \$2 per 100; price second size, 40c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. All bulbs are blooming size.

**MADAMME LAMOINE.**—One of the most beautiful gladiolus in existence. Sometimes called "Orchid" or "Butterfly" gladiolus. Price same as for Standard Mixture.

Write for prices on large lots of bulbs. We offer 15,000 bulbs

## DAHLIAS

### Named Varieties

**A. D. Lavonia (pink), Maid of Kent (red) John Walker (white), Storm King (small white), Pompon (white), Lyndhurst (deep red),** also Standard Mixture of all kinds and colors. Price of named and mixed kinds, 5c per tuber; 50c per doz.; by express

## CLEMATIS

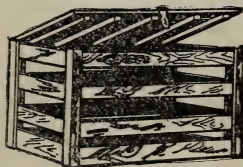
**BARON VELLARD.**—Flowers very large; light rose, with lilac shading; distinct.

**MAD. ED. ANDRE.**—Large, deep, velvety crimson flowers; a fine bloomer. New; a great acquisition.

**HENRY VII.**—Of robust habit and very fine bloomer. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white; consisting generally of from six to eight petals. One of the finest white varieties.

**JACKMANNI.**—This variety bears a profusion of large sized, intense violet purple flowers; five inches across; richly veined and shaded with reddish purple; rapid grower; early and abundant bloomer; perfectly hardy and adapted to all kinds of culture. Price of any of the above, 35c each or four for \$1.25.

## BERRY CRATES AND BASKETS



We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000. Special prices on larger lots.

## \$25.00 in Gold

I will pay (\$25.00) twenty five dollars in gold coin to the person who will grow the largest single berry of the Norwood Strawberry. Plants must be purchased of us this spring (1910) and award will be made on fruit gathered in 1911, from these plants. L. J. FARMER.

## \$25.00 in Gold

## The Hastings Potato

When I sent out this new potato, "Warren Hastings," last spring, I did not then realize it was as good as it is. I believe now that it is the best potato in the world. A lady near us sowed some tomato seeds and this potato came up among the tomato plants and was planted and saved. It has now fruited about five years and every year becomes more popular with those who plant it. It will yield fully double Carman, Rural New Yorker and others of the same type. The vines are the strongest growers we have ever seen, literally cover the ground and are almost immune to the attacks of bugs and blight. The tubers are same shape generally as Carman, are smooth, pretty in appearance, very solid and heavy. It cooks very floury and is the finest grained and best tasting potato I have ever eaten. I plowed in  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of them, dropping the potatoes 1 foot apart and in every third furrow. They were too thickly planted for the variety and while never touched with a hoe, merely harrowed and cultivated, we harvested 75 bushels from the little plot. I think the best way to plant them is 3 feet apart each way and make a nice large



hill, and I believe in a good season that these hills will produce an average of a peck to the hill. I gave my cousin, Mr. Ralph Farmer, of Mexico, N. Y., the tuber used to make the illustration used in this and last year's catalogue. It weighed over one pound. He made 14 hills of the one tuber and raised 83 pounds of potatoes from the same. I never before heard of such a yield. I wish to impress upon my friends the fact that not only is this the most vigorous of growers, being practically immune to the attacks of disease and bugs. Not only is it an enormous yielder, but it is of the very finest quality. It is good to eat as soon as dug like early varieties, and unlike Cameran and Rural New Yorker, although it is a late potato and a very late keeper. It will mature a crop when planted quite late, but for the largest yields and best results we would plant it early. It will grow all summer and then the chances are that frost will kill the vines in the fall before they die naturally. Here is the secret of its quality and great yields. Price 1 tuber (about 1 lb), 25c; peck, 75c; bu, \$2; 10 bu, \$15. We have 1000 bushels to sell. Lord McCaulay said: "I consider Warren Hastings the greatest man England ever produced." I certainly consider the Hastings potato the greatest potato America has ever produced.



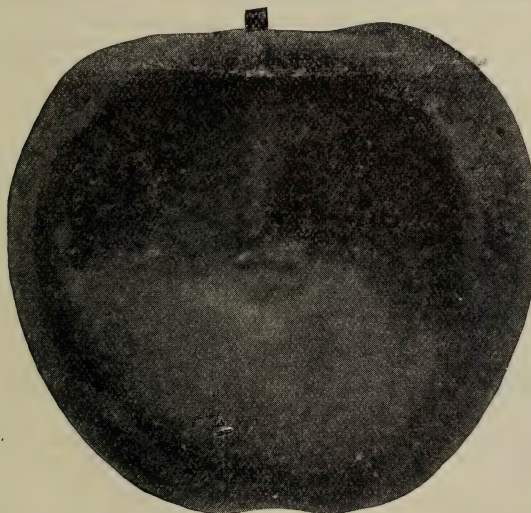
## The Oswego Apple

This apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon, of the Town of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York, several years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree and was bearing fruit. Like other trees in the orchard, the old Spy tree had borne such heavy loads of fruit that most of its branches were split away from the main trunk of the tree and lay prostrate on the ground, yet were still bearing apples; and it was a pretty sight to see the young seedling tree bearing bright red apples and the Spy branches bearing fruit of the characteristic Spy coloring. The young tree is about four feet from the trunk of the parent tree and at present about 6 in. in diameter. It is impossible to tell whether the new variety is a seedling from apples from the Northern Spy tree or a sprout that came up from the roots of the old tree. The indications point

to the latter theory, as there is another sprout on the other side of the old tree of about the same size as the young Oswego tree, but this has never borne fruit. The color of the bark, growth and general appearance of the young Oswego tree are practically identical with the Northern Spy, and it certainly has Northern Spy blood in its make up. The tree begun to bear fruit five years ago and has borne a crop of apples for five succeeding seasons, never missing a crop, although this year, most of the apples are inferior because of neglect, like other apples in this locality that were not thinned and sprayed. The aphids' has caused all

apples to be small and inferior. Last year the tree bore about three bushels of fruit and many were enabled to see the apples and judge of their value. We exhibited the fruit at the annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association at Medina, N. Y., and also at the annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society at Rochester, N. Y. The leading fruit growers, nurserymen and horticulturists of the United States have seen and tasted the apples and are unqualifiedly enthusiastic about it. Such men as G. B. Brackett, Proffs. Beach, Hedrick, Craig, Stewart, Taylor, Slingerland, Whetzel and others. Such leading authorities as W. C. Barry, J. H. Hale, H. W. Collingwood, Chas. W. Garfield, T. B. Wilson, Clark Allis, Geo. T. Powell, Frank B. White, John Hall, J. S. Woodward, S. D. Willard, Albert Wood, D. D. Stone and others; such leading nurserymen as Chas. A. Green, H. S. Wiley, Nelson Bogue, C. M. Hooker, F. E. Rupert and others, have seen, tasted and admired it and to any or all of whom we refer anybody who is interested, for their private opinion.

The fruit averages the same size as the Northern Spy and has about the same general characteristics except color, which is a beautiful clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburgh apple, and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has lead the originator to think that the new variety is a cross of the Esopus Spitzenburgh and Northern Spy. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance, and has a flavor suggesting a cross of the Spy and Spitzenburgh. It has a crispy Spy taste, although not quite as juicy as the Spy. The apples are exceptionally fine in appearance and when placed among other varieties, attract the leading attention. The color is a beautiful deep red. While the season is about with



the Spy, they are somewhat longer keepers. We never have shown them at the State Fair in Syracuse, as they do not color up fully quite so early as this is usually held.

At present the stock consists of the original tree and about 1000 young trees budded and roots grafted. The originator is a practical fruit grower and nurseryman of years of experience and the stock will be multiplied fast as possible. We expect to place the first lot of trees on the market during the spring of 1911 or 1912. The price is to be fixed at \$1.00 per tree, regardless of quantity. Orders will be received at any time and filled in rotation as received. No order will be booked unless cash accompanies the order. We need the money to pay for propagating the trees. Reference, Pulaski National Bank, address The Farmer and Tryon Nursery Co., Pulaski, New York.

## Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, adapted to the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except ducks and geese, at \$2.50 per single bird, male or female, and \$6.00 for trios. We keep only the White Wyandotte, ourselves. The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality, who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on my farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all kinds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds apart on one farm may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached.



**WHITE WYANDOTTES** (Jackson & Dunston Strain).—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns, and when dressed off, weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety

for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** (Hawkins, Felch, Thompson, Gardner and Dunning strains).—"The farmer's fowl" is of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS** (Nuggetts strain).—These all have the general characteristics of the Barred Rocks except color, which is a beautiful buff. They have yellow skin and lay an egg about the same color as the Barred. Considered by some to be superior to the Barred variety as layers, and easier to raise. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS** (U. R. Fishel's strain).—Considered by many to be the best general purpose strain of fowls. The males weigh about 9½ lbs.



and the females  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. They are hardy and mature early; have yellow legs and skin and are excellent for market. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$2.25 per 26; \$6 per 100.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS** (White & Rice and Blanchard & Wyckoff strains)—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to grow. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 lbs; the hens from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 lbs. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. They must have warm quarters in winter if winter eggs are expected. This is possibly the most popular of the special egg producing variety and is more grown in this section than all other varieties combined. I can supply eggs in almost any quantity. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS**—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence, today, than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by Mr. W. L. Bartlett, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26; \$6 per 100.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS** (L. H. Perry strain).—Our supply of this variety of eggs will be produced, this year, by Mr. Perry himself, who has won first prizes at New York State Fair, also at Portland, Maine, and wherever his birds have been shown. This variety is rapidly superseding the single combed White Leghorn wherever it is known. There is no finer strain of eggs in the United States than we have to offer. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26; \$6 per 100.

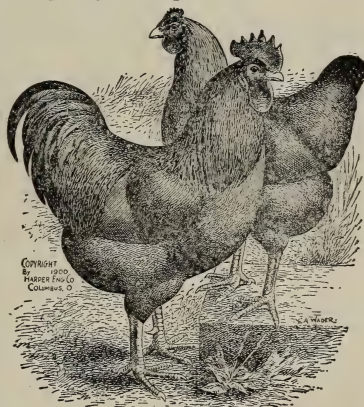
**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**.—All the Leghorns have the same general characteristics. The Brown Leghorns have red wattle and comb, white ear lobes, are brown in color, except that the cock is black on breast, deep bay red on hackle. Each feather has a black stripe in center, back and saddle deep bay red, tail black. They have yellow skin and legs. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

**R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS** (Kulp strain).—Are practically the same as S. C., except the comb. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

**S. C. BLACK MINORKAS**.—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for general purpose fowls, laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for males 8 lbs. and females  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The combs are prominent and very large; plumage black with a green metallic lustre. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very profitable. Eggs, \$2 per 13, \$3 per 26; \$6 per 100.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS**.—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh, when in good condition, 10 to 12 lbs., and hens 8 to 10 lbs. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

**ANCONAS, BLUE ANDALUSIANS**—Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.25 per 26.



**RHODE ISLAND REDS** (Tompkins & Cushman strain)—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., and the females from 5 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Our single comb Rhode Island Reds are especially fine, being carefully bred for years and our best eggs,

this year, are fertilized with cockerels from sittings received from E. B. Tompkins, who has won first prize at all the shows. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100. From best pens \$2.00 per 13, \$3.50 per 26, \$8.00 per 100.

**PEKIN DUCKS**—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying

seventy-five eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13.

**TOULOUSE GEESSE**—These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back a dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter, until beyond the legs to the tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 40c each; 9 for \$3.

## The Morris Wilson Farm For Sale

This fine place is one of the leading dairy farms of Oswego County. It consists of 245 acres of strong undulating land located southwest of the village of Pulaski towards Oswego, 2 miles from Pulaski postoffice and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Pulaski station. The soil varies from light to heavy clay loam and is especially adapted for pasturing, hay and grain raising. Forty cows were kept on this farm for many years and it is fully equal to carrying 50 cows if wanted. The land is rolling and most of it adapted for apples and other fruits. Apples do exceptionally fine. There is a wood lot amply large enough to supply the family with fuel and necessary lumber. The buildings are in good condition, especially the barn which was erected but a few years ago. There is a large silo and a horse barn. Natural gas has been discovered on the farm and one of the greatest wells ever put down in this locality was drilled but a few rods from the barn, two years ago. Gas was discovered in immense quantities and was connected with the mains which run through Pulaski. It can be used for fuel and lighting on the farm if desired. The pasture is well watered by a creek which borders it. The house and other buildings are nicely protected from the cold winds by a strip of heavy timber on the North. This is a romantic location and will make an attractive home for any enterprising family.

The farm was known for years as the Peter Reynolds farm and was purchased by the late Morris Wilson in 1867 for \$14,000.00. Mr. Wilson engaged in the dairy business and succeeded in paying for the farm from the receipts of the farm. Mr. Wilson died a few years ago, leaving four children besides the widow. Mrs. L. J. Farmer is the eldest daughter. None of the children are situated so they can run the farm, and so, finally it is offered for sale and at a bargain. It can be purchased with 25 cows now for \$8,000.00. This is at the rate of only \$30 per acre, and as a bargain, cannot be equalled in this locality.

Pulaski is the center of the greatest dairying interest in New York State. The farmers have organized an incorporated company known as the Dairymen's Protective Association of Pulaski which owns and operates two plants and protects the interests of the dairymen in this locality. There are also located in Pulaski a condensary and two other large plants for the making up of milk into various products. The price received for milk will average 10c. or better per 100 lbs. above other localities in New York State. There are several dairymen whose cows will average nearly \$100 per head in gross sales of milk during the past year. One farm two miles from Pulaski has just sold for \$100 per acre. Now is the time to buy the Wilson farm. For any further information address L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, New York.

## The Early Michigan Potato

We have had this grand early potato ever since it was first introduced. We have tried most all of the new and old ones and have never found anything quite equal to it in appearance, quality and productiveness for an early potato. It is an oblong potato of the Beauty of Hebron type; creamy white and of the very finest quality. I know of leading potato growers who plant it for main crop, claiming it as productive as most late varieties. It is only a few days later than Early Ohio and very much more productive and attractive. We have a large fine stock. Single tuber, 15c; pk, 35c; bu, \$1.25; 10 bu, \$10.



*If you are interested in growing things you need*

# The Garden Library

NOW COMPLETE IN NINE VOLUMES



**T**HIS library marks a new era in garden literature, as it is the first series of low-priced, practical and beautifully illustrated handbooks on home gardening that has ever appeared in America. These volumes, written by competent authorities on the subjects, are full of good, helpful advice and instruction for all who grow plants and flowers, and for those who take an interest in the maintenance and improvement of the country home grounds.

L. J. FARMER  
PULASKI, N. Y.

# The Garden Library

**T**HE nine volumes in The Garden Library are uniformly bound in serviceable green cloth, decorated; size, 5 x 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; profusely illustrated throughout, including many "how to" pictures, planting tables, plans for gardens, etc. As a ready reference work on matters pertaining to the country home and grounds "The Garden Library" should occupy a place on your bookshelf. A brief description and synopsis of contents of each book is herewith given.

## The Flower Garden

By IDA D. BENNETT

"A clear and concise summary of every possible sort of information that might be desired by anyone interested in gardens."—*Scientific American*.

I. The Location and Arrangement of the Garden. II. Soils. III. Fertilizers. IV. The Hotbed, Coldframe and Sand-box. V. Purchasing of Seeds. VI. Starting Seeds in Flats. VII. Transplanting and Repotting. VIII. House Plants from Seeds. IX. Outside Window Boxes. X. Various Annuals from Seed. XI. Vines. XII. Ornamental Foliage Plants from Seed. XIII. Bulbous and Tuberous-rooted Plants. XIV. Aquatics. XV. The Care of the Summer Rose-bed. XVI. The Hardy Lily-bed. XVII. The Care of Cannas, Caladiums, Dahlias, and Other Bulbs During Winter. XVIII. Hardy Shrubs and Plants for Fall Planting. XIX. Winter Protection. XX. The Care of House Plants in Winter. XXI. Common and English Names of Flowers. XXII. Blooming Season of Various Trees, Shrubs, and Plants. XXIII. A Chapter of Odds and Ends. XXIV. A Chapter of Don'ts.

## The Vegetable Garden

By IDA D. BENNETT

This book deals fully with the various vegetables that form the staple of the small garden and contains excellent chapters on fertilizers, insecticides and garden tools, all thoroughly up to date and full of the most practical information.

I. The Sanitary and Economic Value of the Kitchen Garden. II. The Location of the Garden. III. Planning the Garden. IV. How to Maintain Fertility. V. The Construction and Care of Hotbeds, Coldframes, and Pits. VI. On the Sowing of Seed. VII. Transplanting. VIII. Tools Which Make Gardening Easy. IX. On the Growing of Various Vegetables. X. Root Vegetables. XI. Vine Vegetables and Fruits. XII. Greens and Salad Vegetables. XIII. Perennial Vegetables. XIV. Storing Vegetables in Winter. XV. The Garden's Enemies. XVI. Fall Work in the Garden.

## Orchard and Fruit Garden

By E. P. POWELL

Deals with the choice planting and cultivation of fruit, fruit-bearing trees and bushes. "This thoroughly practical volume embodies all the latest developments, and sums up all available information on the selection of fruits."—*New York World*.

Part First — THE ORCHARD. I. The Apple. II. The Apple Varieties. III. The Apple—Handling and Marketing. IV. The Pear. V. The Plum. VI. The Cherry. VII. The Quince. VIII. The Peach. IX. The Apricot. X. The Grape. XI. Citrus Fruits. XII. Figs, Dates, and Olives. XIII. Pineapple, Banana, and other Tropical Fruits. XIV. Undeveloped Fruits. XV. Nuts and Nut Trees.

Part Second — THE FRUIT GARDEN. I. The Fruit Garden. II. The Currant. III. The Strawberry. IV. The Raspberry. V. The Blackberry. VI. The Gooseberry. VII. The Currant. VIII. Neglected Berries.

Part Third — CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. I. Windbreaks, Drainage, Irrigation. II. Pruning, Mulching, Fertilizing, Cover Crops. III. Spraying. IV. Bees, Birds, Fowls, Animals — in the Orchard and Fruit Garden. V. Harvesting and Marketing. VI. Plant Breeding.

## Roses and How to Grow Them

By MANY EXPERTS

The only recent book on this most popular of flowers, which deals directly with American practice both outdoors and under glass in all sections of the country.

I. When, Where and How to Plant. II. The Routine of Work. III. Pruning. IV. Insects, Diseases, and Spraying. V. The Rosarian's Calendar. VI. Roses for Cut Flowers Under Glass. VII. Types and Races. VIII. Roses for Special Purposes. IX. Roses of American Origin.



# House Plants and How to Grow Them

By P. T. BARNES

A manual of the best foliage and flowering plants for home cultivation; their raising from seed and propagation in the window garden.

I. How Other People Have Succeeded. II. Making the Soil Foundation. III. Potting and Repotting. IV. Raising Plants from Seed. V. Propagation by Cuttings, etc. VI. In Sickness and in Health. VII. Bulbs from Thanksgiving to Easter. VIII. The Winter Window Garden. IX. Flowering Plants for House Conditions. X. Roses, Carnations and Chrysanthemums. XI. Cactuses and Other Succulents. XII. Nine Iron Clad Palms. XIII. Foliage Plants other than Palms. XIV. Reliable Ferns for the Dwelling Rooms. XV. Window Gardening Tools and Accessories. XVI. Forcing with Ether. XVII. A Window Gardener's Calendar.

# Ferns and How to Grow Them

By G. A. WOOLSON

The contribution of a nature student who has successfully solved the problem of growing the native ferns of our Eastern woods. With table of synonymy.

I. The Life of a Fern. II. Where Hardy Ferns Can Be Grown. III. Ferns in the Mixed Border. IV. Rock-work for Ferns. V. Hardy Ferns for Indoor Culture, and How to Select Them. VI. Ferns in the Living Room During Winter. VII. Fern Rockeries Indoors. VIII. Fern Culture Under Bell Glasses and in the Wardian Case. IX. Exotic Ferns Without a Greenhouse. X. Aerial Fern Culture. XI. Ferns for Special Purposes.

# Lawns and How to Make Them

By LEONARD BARRON

The only volume that treats of the making and maintenance of the ornamental lawn from a purely practical standpoint. For the first time the whole truth about lawn seed mixtures is popularly explained.

I. Renovating the Old Lawn. II. How to Make a Lawn Once for All. III. Economical Grading. IV. Which Is Better: Turf or Seed? V. The Fine Art of Mowing, Rolling and Watering. VI. How to Feed a Lawn. VII. Solving the Weed Problem, Insects, etc. VIII. The Truth about "Lawn Mixtures." IX. Seed Mixtures for Special Purposes. X. Lawns for Subtropical Regions. XI. The Best Lawn Tools and Their Use. XII. How to Make Lawn Pictures. XIII. The Peculiar Requirements of Putting Greens. XIV. Guide to the Best Lawn Grasses.

# Daffodils—Narcissus and How to Grow Them

By A. M. KIRBY

All that is really worth while about these most popular of spring bulbs written from the standpoint of American conditions.

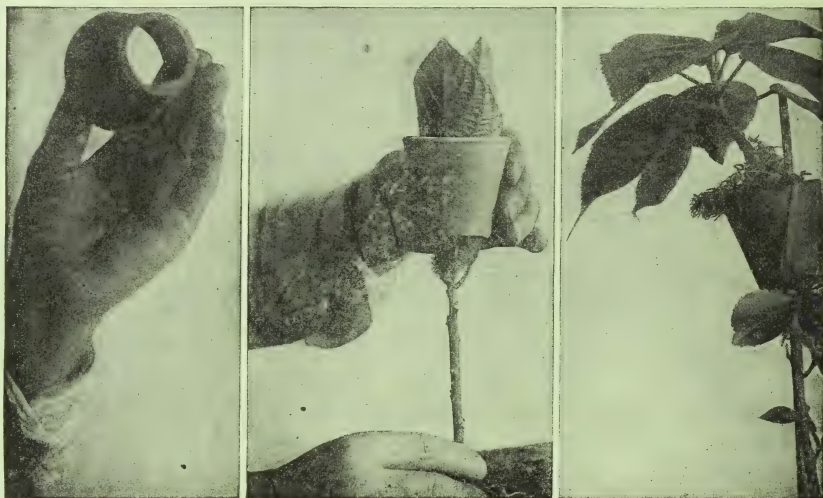
I. Old-Time and Modern Daffodils and Narcissus. II. Daffodils in the Garden Border. III. Flowering Daffodils in Winter. IV. Water Culture in the House. V. The Commercial Production of Cut Flowers. VI. Naturalizing in the Grass. VII. Miniature Daffodils for the Rock Garden. VIII. The One Insect and One Disease. IX. Straightening Daffodil Nomenclature and Classification. X. The Large Trumpet Daffodils. XI. The Lesser Trumpet, Hoop-Petticoat and Cyclamen-flowered Daffodils. XII. The Medium-crown Hybrids. XIII. The Pheasant's Eye and Poet's Hybrid Narcissus. XIV. The Sweet-scented Jonquils and Campanelles. XV. The Tender Cluster-flowered Narcissus. XVI. The Hardy Cluster-flowered Narcissus. XVII. Double Daffodils and Narcissus of all Groups. XVIII. Some Autumn Flowering Species. XIX. Hybridizing and Raising from Seed.

# Water-Lilies and How to Grow Them

By H. S. CONARD and HENRI HUS

A practical garden knowledge of the best water-lilies and other aquatics by America's great authority on the family; with cultural details and making of ponds and small gardens.

I. Where Water Gardens Can Be Made. II. Economical Pond Construction. III. Soils and Planting Out. IV. Wintering and Propagating. V. Seed Saving and Starting. VI. Raising New Varieties. VII. The Hardy Water-lilies. VIII. The Tender Day Blooming Water-lilies. IX. The Night Blooming Water-lilies. X. Growing the Giant Victorias. XI. Lotus, Water Hyacinths and Other Choice Aquatics. XII. Water Gardens Under Glass. XIII. Enemies and Friends. XIV. Pond Surroundings, Windbreaks and Accessory Plants. XV. Water-lilies for Special Purposes.



"TOPPING" A PLANT THAT HAS BECOME TOO LARGE

## To Owners of The Garden Library

**E**VERY owner of "The Garden Library" is entitled to the privileges of the Special Information Department, which we have maintained for years for the benefit of our patrons. This department enables you to secure, without charge, the practical advice and help in your problems of the foremost horticultural and gardening experts in the country.

As a supplementary asset to "The Garden Library" the services of this department will be found of invaluable assistance and far better than any encyclopedia of gardening, because *every inquiry receives the individual attention of a specialist on its subject.*

We cordially invite your correspondence, and there are positively no restrictions as to the number of questions you may ask.

Price. \$1.10 vol.

Postage 7c. extra.

L. J. FARMER  
PULASKI, N. Y.



**L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.**

Amount Enclosed:	
Post Office Order	\$.....
Exp. Money Order	\$.....
Draft or Check	\$.....
Cash	\$.....
Stamps	\$.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$.....</b>
Date..	.....

[illegible]

# DEMING SPRAYERS

## For All Spraying Conditions

Two dozen styles of Spray Pumps from the Small Bucket and Knapsack Sprayers to the Barrel, Tank and Power Sprayers for Extensive Orchard Operations, seven styles of Spraying Nozzles and a score of Spraying Appliances.

DEMING SPRAYERS ARE PRACTICAL Pumps have Brass Working Parts. We make the patent Bordeaux, Demorel and Simplex Nozzles. Used and recommended by leading fruit growers and Agricultural Experiment Stations. They are known as "The World's Best."

A few DEMING SPRAYERS are illustrated below



Fig. 632.

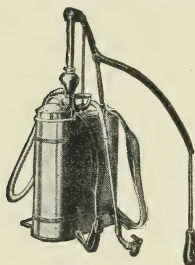


Fig. 675.



Fig. 662.



Fig. 689.



Fig. 651.

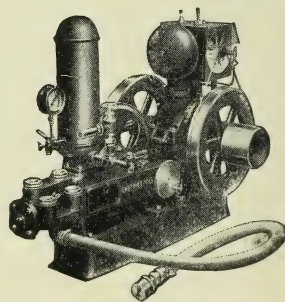


Fig. 656

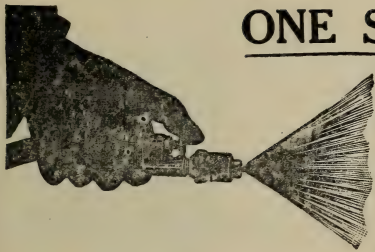
Fig. 632, The "Captain," medium price Orchard Sprayer, price	\$ 6.50
675, The "Success" Knapsack for Garden and Vineyard, price	13.50
662, The "Universal Success," ("Six in One") for Spraying, Whitewashing, Fire Protection, etc.	7.50
689, The "Perfect Success" for Garden and Greenhouse, price	3.85
651, The "Gardeners' Choice" for Garden and Orchard, price	13.00
656, The "Premier" Power Sprayer for large operation, price	250.00

We will send complete catalogue of Spraying Machines Free.

ADDRESS **L. J. FARMER,** **PULASKI, N. Y.**



# ONE SPRAYER FREE.



To introduce the new "KANT-KLOG" SPRAYER we offer one free to the first reliable applicant in each locality.

This Sprayer has individual and distinct features found in no other line. The "Kant-Klog" is the first and only nozzle ever made to give both flat and round sprays and solid streams. The new Spring Hose Cock starts or stops the spray instantly, so preventing waste of fluid.

Is admitted by all to be the best fitted, most satisfactory and fastest selling Sprayer ever on the market. Costs no more than the old styles with common fittings. Sprays Trees, Potatoes, Vegetables, Vines, Whitewashing, Disinfecting, and many other uses.

Others are making hundreds of dollars with this machine. If you wish either to book the orders in your section, or want a sprayer for your own work, fill out blank on opposite side and we will send special proposition, descriptive matter, spraying guide, etc.

Address, ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

( SEE OFFER ON OTHER SIDE )





## \$1,700 Made by One Man.

selling this Sprayer in his home county  
during spare time.

If you want to book the orders of your neighbors and friends—or if you want a Sprayer for your own use—we have a Special Proposition for you.

We offer **ONE SPRAYER FREE** to the first reliable applicant in each locality.

Fill in and send this blank to address given below, stating whether you wish an agency or a sprayer for your own work only.



*Name* .....

*P. O.* .....

*Street Address* ..... *State* .....

Do you want Sprayer Agency? ..... Or for your own work? .....

Mail this to **ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP CO.,**

**No. 125**

(OVER)

**Rochester, N. Y.**





## The Originator Says:

"THE Norwood Strawberry was named and given the first prize by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the exhibition of 1906. This strawberry is supposed to be a cross between the Marshall and Corsican, as it came up where the Marshall had been grown and near where Corsican was grown at the same time.

The Norwood is believed to be the best all-around strawberry in existence. The plant is strong and healthy, making a liberal number of strong runners, but not excessive. The berry is conic and regular in shape; not a cockscombed berry was found this season. The quality is unsurpassed and the size unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Four such strawberries would fill a box and be crowded. Color, bright red all the way through, growing darker with age, is firm, a good keeper and will ship well. Has a perfect blossom and holds its size well through the season and remains in bearing a long time. Picked the first box June 18th and the last one July 18th. The largest berries were found in matted rows or beds although the plants had received no extra culture.

On account of my age (83) and lack of room to work up a large stock, I feel compelled to put the price high enough to get something out of it myself. The price is the same as the Marshall was sold for when first introduced, and as the Norwood is a much better bearer, I feel justified in making the price the same. Price one-half dozen, \$5.00; dozen, \$10.00." The above is taken from a circular issued by the originator before we purchased the berry from him.

### CONTRACT

*In consideration of the reduced price at which I buy plants of the Norwood strawberry, viz:--25 plants for \$10.00, I agree to not sell or offer for sale or give away any plants of this variety during the fall and spring season of 1908 and 1909 for less than the retail price, then asked by the introducer, L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. D. I further agree to not strive to get around this agreement by any subterfuge or innuendo, but to observe strictly the golden rule and do as I would like to be done by.*

SIGNED

**NOTE**--The above contract is made for the protection of all concerned. Especially is it directed against those pirates of business who wish to get the benefit of others advertising with no expense comparatively to themselves. We can meet competition as far as the Norwood strawberry is concerned, but we wish to protect those who buy this year as well as ourselves. L. J. FARMER.



## \$10,000.00 per Acre for Strawberries

We never have been so powerfully impressed with any strawberry as we have been since first seeing the photograph and reading the description of the Norwood in the American Cultivator, of Boston, and also in Mr. White's circular, sent out this winter. The berry, originated with N. B. White, of Norwood, Mass., was brought to our attention by him several years ago, but it is nothing uncommon for us to get letters from originators about new berries and we passed his letter by lightly. As soon as we saw the photograph, we began negotiations to handle the berry on commission which ultimately led to our purchasing it outright. The deal was not consummated however in time to give the proper attention in our catalogue for this year, al-

though we are selling the plants to many leading strawberry growers. The entire stock of Norwood is but four square rods, just one-fortieth of an acre of plants, only a few thousand, and yet we pay Mr. White \$250.00 in cash for the plants, which is at the rate of \$10000.00 to the acre, a pretty good price for a strawberry bed. There is no trade deal nor private bargain in any way. I have already paid Mr. White \$100.00 and will have to plank down the \$150.00 additional before a plant is dug. I shall go to Boston and Norwood as soon as it thaws sufficiently and dig the plants, shipping all plants direct to customers from there, that is possible.

### Reduced Prices for Norwood (under conditions)

The price of the Norwood is \$10 per dozen. We sell single plants at \$1 each. To those who will agree to not undersell us next year (see contract) we agree to sell 25 plants for \$10. Those who pay \$1 each, \$10 per dozen, can ask any old price next year they wish, can

sell for 25c per dozen if they are foolish enough to do it. If you want 100 plants they will cost you \$40, 1000 plants for \$400 etc. (under conditions).

### How to Get the Norwood for \$5 to \$10 per 1000

Sign the contract, send it to us, with \$10 and we will send you 25 plants by mail, packed so they will grow. Set these in rich soil, keep stirred and all weeds out. Train the runners and set each young plant so it will root quickly. You can raise from 1000 to 2500 Norwood in one season from the 25 plants, depending on your skill. These plants have cost you a little work and at the rate of \$4 to \$10 per 1000, which is not an extravagant price for any good plants. Having plants of your own growing is worth more than the labor you

have to put upon them the first year. 2500 plants to grow from 25 Norwood is not an extravagant estimate. When the Crescent was first introduced, a party grew 10,000 from 12 in one season; he set them 10 feet apart each way and they filled the space. Don't you wish you had bought a dozen or so of the Bubach, Marshall or Glen Mary, when they first came out? You will have to have the Norwood some time, why not get them now?

### This Woman Has It All Figured Out

A lady writes, "I send you \$10 for 25 plants of your Norwood strawberry. I have confidence in you as I never was buncoed when buying plants of you. My neighbors are slow to take up with new things, unless it is some worthless novelty offered by some tree agent. They won't pay such a price for strawberry plants now but they will all want them in two or three years and I am going to be ready to supply them. I am going to set these plants in rich soil, 6 feet apart each

way and take good care of them. I expect to raise 2000 plants. Next spring I am going to have an acre of ground ready for them and set them about the same distance apart, as the plants will be fresh dug and set out same day. I think I can get 100 plants from each one set, which will make me 200,000 plants from the original 25 plants in two years. If the price is then only \$5 per 1000, this will amount to \$1000."

### We will grow the Norwood

#### for you on Contract

Nurserymen and others who do not wish to grow their own plants can have them grown by us on contract. Our wholesale price this coming fall and also spring of 1909 will be \$25 per 1000, the retail price will undoubtedly be \$1 per doz.; \$5 per 100.

### The Norwood will be Pushed

We believe the Norwood is the greatest strawberry of the day and we purpose to push it by advertising next year as no other strawberry has ever been pushed. It will be taken up by all leading nurserymen. The demand for plants will be enormous for many years. This will be due, first to its great merits and second to the fact that we purpose to advertise it in the Horticultural and Agricultural papers as no other strawberry has ever been advertised. Our ad of this berry in the National Nurseryman for March was the largest advertisement ever inserted for a strawberry in any paper as well as the most attractive. Our advertisement in March 7th, issue of Rural New Yorker cost over \$200, the largest price ever paid for a single advertisement of any strawberry. It is our purpose to spend \$5000 next winter in advertising this berry in the agricultural press. Mr. S. H. Warren, of Weston, Mass., the veteran strawberry grower and nurseryman writes us that our sales of this berry will be enormous. Mr. Warren was in negotiations for the control of the Norwood at the same time as we were and came pretty near getting the plum away from us. He will push the berry in his catalogue for all it is worth next spring, so will Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, the Dean of Strawberry Authorities, Henry Dreer, the great seedsman and many others, all of whom have sent in their orders for plants.

### The Originator

The aged originator of the Norwood strawberry is named Nathan B. White. He lives at 314 Nahattan St., Norwood, Mass. He has produced some wonderful grapes as well as this great strawberry. He writes me that although I pay him \$250.00 for this berry, were it not for his age, his lack of room to work up a big stock and other conditions beyond his control, he would not part with this berry for four times the price paid.

### Price of Cuts

The price of half tone cuts, showing the cluster of Norwood strawberries same as on this sheet is \$6.45 for original half tones and \$2.15 for electros. We have electros from a wood cut which Mr. Warren had made when he expected to handle the berry, showing the berry full size, which we will sell for 50 cents each, see print on envelope. Purchaser to pay transportation on all cuts.

### Has Confidence in L. J. Farmer

Mr. T. A. Kerr, of Durango, Colorado, when sending \$30.00 to us for 5000 plants of the Oswego strawberry writes as follows: "I here send you an order for 5000 of your Oswego strawberry plants as you speak very highly of them. We grow plants and berries for sale. We got the Rough Rider from you and were well pleased."

We well know that not everybody was as well pleased with the Rough Rider as was Mr. Kerr, but the Rough Rider is still a grand berry with us and is grown in many places and will be for years. It is the best canning berry in existence to-day, as well as extremely late. No one ever accused me, however, of palming off an old berry under a new name or of any but the best intentions when I sent out the Rough Rider strawberry. To those who have confidence in me and wish to know what I think of the Norwood, I will say that I have never seen it in fruit and know nothing of it except what the originator and others say. If I did not think it the grandest berry in existence, I would not go into it myself as I have done. This is enough for me to say. Address all orders and correspondence to

L. J. FARMER,  
Box 144, Pulaski, N. Y.

### The Plum Farmer Raspberry

The greatest money maker of the day. Yields nearly 4000 quarts, bringing \$468.80 to the acre. Read the following letters:—

North Stonington, Conn., March 3d, 1907.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Friend Farmer:—I feel very grateful to you that you introduced the Plum Farmer Raspberry. I bought 100 of you, three years ago, and have fruited it twice and have an acre of them to fruit this year. It is the greatest raspberry on earth, I believe, and I have no use for any other. I had the Kansas, Cumberland and Palmer and have given them all up and shall set nothing but Plum Farmer, this spring. I intend to set two acres of them. They are the best paying of anything in the fruit line that I have ever struck; they pay me better than strawberries. I sold, this past summer, from 64 square rods of Plum Farmer, \$187.53 worth. They averaged me a little over 12c per quart.

Sincerely Yours,

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN.

North Stonington, Conn., March 16, 1908.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Friend Farmer:—Your catalogue for 1908 has been read through and is the most interesting of any I have, and I get about all of the principal ones from all over the country. I see you have printed my letter in regard to the Plum

Farmer Raspberry and I hope it may help you to sell a good many plants. The best part of it is that it is all true and I am getting many inquiries in regard to it. Just had one from Mr. Richmond, of Geneva, Ohio. Your advertisement in the Rural New Yorker was a "Hummer" and ought to bring you business. The Plum Farmer is still on top here and brings me more money for the labor, etc., than anything else in the fruit line—the King Red is next to it. I have nearly ten thousand plants of the Plum Farmer and expect to set them all. I have none to sell. I have not as yet been able to supply the demand here for the fruit and shall keep on setting them. I inclose 25 cents for a copy of your book on Berry Fruits which please send me when published. Wishing you a prosperous season in your business, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN,

Box 81, North Stonington, New London County, Conn.

No Fruit Grower or Nurseryman can afford to do without this grand Black Cap. We never sold so many dollars worth of any fruit plants as we are selling this spring, as high as 10,000 to one party in the great Black Cap evaporating sections. Price of strong plants; 50c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.



## Are the Finest in the World.

### White Wyandottes

We have about 25 fine White Wyandotte cockerels we will sell for \$2.50 each. Two pullets and one cockerel (trio) for \$6. Order at once.

Our White Wyandotte eggs are very fertile. We keep plenty of males and do not allow our hens to lay much until spring. You cannot beat them anywhere. Price of eggs from best selected pens, \$2 per 13; \$3 per 26; \$8 per 100; 2nd best pens, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

### Eggs For Hatching

We can supply eggs of the following list of poultry, secured from breeders in this locality: Crystal White Orpingtons (Kellestrass strain), Anconas, Houdans, Buff Orpingtons, Pekin, White Muscovy, Rouen and Indian Runner Ducks, Columbian, Wyandotte, etc. Write for prices.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

### Plants

On early orders and until our stock is reduced, we will sell 5000 Plum Farmer or 5000 Columbian for \$50. We reserve the right to withdraw this offer at any time.

We have 25,000 plants each of Oom Paul and Barton's Eclipse strawberry plants we will sell at 25c per doz, 50c per 100, and \$5 per 1000. We mention these varieties here because they were overlooked in writing the body of the catalogue.

### Free Bulbs

If you will send the names of five or ten of your friends, with their addresses plainly written, we will send you 6 large Orchid Gladiola bulbs free. We prefer a few good names rather than a long list of undesirable ones. Send 5c for postage on bulbs. Every person who orders goods from this catalogue to the amount of \$2 or more, can have 6 large Orchid Gladiola bulbs absolutely free and need not send postage.

### The Fruitman and Gardener

Published at Mount Vernon, Ia., is one of the best papers published in the interest of fruit growers, especially for berry growers. L. J. Farmer will be a regular contributor for this paper during the coming season. The subscription price is 50c per year and it is cheap at that price, single numbers being sometimes worth several times the annual subscription price to any fruit grower. By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to supply the paper one year for 25c. Send your quarter today. Address L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

### The Hastings Potato

Is such a vigorous grower that it is practically bug proof. This is the year of all years to plant potatoes. The Hastings is the variety to plant for main crop. You might better pay four times as much for Hastings as for Carman, Rural New Yorker and other kinds.

### Farm Employment Agency

We will endeavor to supply help to farmers and secure positions for men and women on farms. Farmers who need help should correspond with us. People who want positions on farms should write us stating their qualifications, wages asked, etc. Address The Farmer Employment Agency, Pulaski, N. Y.

### Better Than Money in the Bank

If you buy plants of Early Ozark, Plum Farmer, Columbian, Snyder, Cuthbert, Idaho, Royal Purple or Perfection, put them on good land and give good care, you have a better investment than in anything we know of and just as safe as a government bond.

### Write Plainly

Nothing is so important in ordering goods by mail as good penmanship. If you cannot write plainly, get some good penman to write your letters for you. Thousands of dollars are lost in the mails every year, due to poor penmanship.

# ACETYLENE

*The Best Gas for the Country Home*

*Better Than Any Other Light*

*Equal to Anything for Cooking*

**THE ORION ACETYLENE GENERATOR**

Manufactured by

**THE MATTESON ACETYLENE GAS CO., Pulaski, N. Y.**

Write for Particulars





# THE STRAWBERRY MAN *of* PULASKI, N. Y.

---

## STRAWBERRY SECRETS

The secrets of successful strawberry growers, as well as all other matters pertaining to strawberry culture, are fully explained in the new (1909) edition of

### "FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY"

a real book, not a catalogue, by Lawrence Jones Farmer, the Strawberry Man of Pulaski, N. Y., who has worked 27 years among strawberries. It not only treats of strawberries but of raspberries, blackberries, etc; 64 pages, illustrated. "Worth its weight in gold," but costs only 25c postpaid. **MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.**

Some people get up a catchy, misleading catalogue and advertise it free, as a book on strawberry culture. "Farmer on the Strawberry" is a treatise, with no advertising of our or anybody's business; just tells the story of strawberry culture in plain words. **Send your quarter today.** Address

**L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.**